CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES, OR STINGS, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Larger 13½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER and Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,197—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1890.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... } Rs. 21
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle } Rs. 20-12 per doz. bottles.
"Glentromie" ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... }
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th Aug.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R.N.R.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th "
ROHILLA	3511	500	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BORMIDA.....On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 1st 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	will sail on or about the
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	15th Aug.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Valluschino	3,800	550	21st Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
23rd July, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "SWORDSMAN," Captain DELTEFSIN, which has arrived here, will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 11th August, 1890.
Mozambique and Ibo Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.
93, Bazaar Gate.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2, Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a. m., on 10th AUGUST, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 13th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 19th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 20th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th August, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,880	6th September.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	On or about 15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1890. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL,	A.Buck	4,100 500,	about 12th Aug.

THIS Steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
For further particulars., apply to,
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1890. Agents.

THE MACIVOR Line s.s. "EUROPA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW *via* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their Risk and Expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FEVER REMEDIES,
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated.	Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases."	Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER SALINE.	"An excellent preparation."	Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula.	Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation.	Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever.	Per bottle, Re. 1 Re. 1.-8 and Rs.2-8.
LIQUOR CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above.	Per bottle, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital	... ...	...£500,000
" Subscribed and paid up		...£250.000

Bankers and Agents in India.
Calcutta MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay " KING, KING AND CO.
SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London
THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—
to negociate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates);
to make advances on same;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India: and
to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

ABU HOTEL.
AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	"	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne	"	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	"	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co	"	550
Bijau Cottage full Compass	"	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	"	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	"	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	"	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	"	850

Please Address—
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS, &c., BY RECENT APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
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INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

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Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.
THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.
An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable
NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
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TENNIS OR CRICKETING SUITS.

Soft in touch and fine in texture.

	Rs.	a.
STRIPED FLANNELS Coat and Trousers	33	0
WHITE DITTO Coat and Trousers	30	0
FANCY COLOURED SERGES Coat and Trousers	37	0
CAP to match	3	0
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SILK and WOOL SLEEPING SUIT	16	0
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THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND SHIRTMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury; London.

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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES,
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation,
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
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In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
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SILK UMBRELLAS.
GUARANTEED QUALITY
PARAGON FRAMES, (FOX'S)
NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

Gent's Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles ..... Rs. 12-0 and 14 8
Gent's Rich Spitalfield's Twill Silk (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S Steel Paragon Frames, Extra Light Small Folding Fashionable Umbrella, Special Selected Sticks and Handles ... Rs. 15-8 and 17 0

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
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Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ARIEL ESTATER.

LADY FLOATING IN MID-AIR.

Who whilst plunged in a deep Magnetic sleep floats gracefully in the air, unsupported by any wires and replies to questions put. This Lady who was exhibited before wondering thousands every night in the Royal Tivoli Gardens, Calcutta, was commented on as being "a marvel"!! No one should therefore fail to see

THE EXHIBITION OF
THE BODYLESS LADY

has been discontinued and a much more wonderful and marvellous scene substituted. Open from 4 to 7 and 8 to 10 p.m., EVERY DAY up to and inclusive the 9th instant.

ADMISSION, ANNAS 4 ONLY.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12 per share, for the year ending 31st March, 1890, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office, of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, to shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 6th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

ALEX McKENZIE,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Bombay, 7th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supplying and laying of about 500 tons of CAST IRON PIPES for the Rajkot Water Works.

To be submitted on or before the 20th September next.

Particulars will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

R. B. BOOTH,
Kathiawar Agency Engineer,

Agency Engineer's Office, Rajkot, 2nd August, 1890.

NOTICE.

TWO CURRENCY NOTES made over to the Police, on the 6th instant. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

H. G. GELL,
For Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th Aug. 1890.

COMBINED BEDSTEAD
AND
WIRE MATTRESS.

CHEAP, CLEAN, COMFORTABLE, ELEGANT.

Size 6 feet by 2 feet 9 inches, weighing only 33lbs.

THIS Bedstead is very strong, is made of carefully selected, well-seasoned wood, and thoroughly well fitted and finished. Needs only a Rug or Rezai to be perfectly luxurious.

The Wire Mattress when folded can easily be carried, or it can be made up in a parcel and taken by rail.

These Bedsteads will be found invaluable for Public Institutions, Hospitals, &c. As a Cheap Bedstead for Hill Stations, camping out, &c., it will be found extremely suitable.

Each Rs. 21-8.

Wine and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., { Bombay and Poona.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.—The EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 25th day of August, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To received the Directors' report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1890.
2nd. To declare a dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1891, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 25 August, 1890, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by shareholders during the office hours.

By Order,

SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.

Bombay, 7th August, 1890.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Sing Copy.....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant. Offers for the purchase of any quantity upto 500 tons of each, Broken Pot Sleepers, and Cast Iron Chairs, now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they can be seen on application.

Separate Tenders to be made for each description.

Delivery to be taken within three months from date of acceptance of offer.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 10 per ton upto a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, August 7th, 1890.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent, daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d'Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

JES McCAHE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above makers GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! Great variety of CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, in quite a new style. Time-pieces with little Dollies jumping, with little Dollies swinging all along the Clock is going, very neatly made and cheapest ever offered to the Bombay public. Prices varying from 25 to 4 rupees. Please have a look in at JAHANGEER C. CAWASJEE, Watch-maker, 97, Meadow Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

MLLE H. KRAUS, FRENCH MILLINER, Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.—Is SELLING OFF her STOCK of stylishly trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets for ladies and children, French Crape, Feathers, Tulle, in all colour, and a choice selection of Sash and other Ribbons. Please Note.—That the Sale will only last till the 28th inst., as the Establishment will be CLOSED after this date.

THOUSANDS of FAMILIES in different parts of India, China and Burma constantly use Motivala's Vegetable Cough Pills as a household remedy for Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung affections. For handbills containing certificates apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road Fort, Bombay. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PIANOS.—Upright grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced European Tuners only. Special rates for regular Tunings.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

POONA.—TO BE LET for any period, portion of large Bungalow, with good garden, stabling, outhouses, &c. Rent very moderate. Apply by letter to "X. Y. Z." care of this paper.

TRIUMPH INKSTANDS! TRIUMPH INKSTANDS!! A large consignment to hand to-day, very useful for writing-table, very cheap and durable.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, LOAN of Rupees 20 to 25,000 on landed Property Stock and Good-Will of business. Interest reasonable, "L," care of this paper.

JAMBOOL and GLUTEN BISCUITS, for the cure of Diabetes. Charcoal Biscuits, for Dyspepsia.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-8, and 18. Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co.,—Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" × 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE Giant Patent Phœnix with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds, and 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 125. Never imported into India before. STEFENAUER and Co., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets: by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYCN & Co., Sole Agents.

PRIME ENGLISH OATS.—Can be supplied as required from 1st August next in sacks of about 160 lbs each. Orders for the same registered by LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bombay.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE

for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LAUDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
41, Medows Street, Bombay.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, in Meadow Street, No. 21.

On account and at the risk of whom it may be concerned will be sold to the highest bidder.

At antique assortment of Indian Art metal work and curiosities, consisting of vases, cocoajas, lotas, kettles, cups, candlesticks, wall and table ornaments, also a rare assortment of continental art pottery work, such as majolica table ornaments, raised worked vases, flower pots, lotas, figures, busts, &c.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th August, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
2 „ electro-plated ware.
1 case wire meatsafes.
50 cases, each 4 dozen tins, one lb. roast mutton.
10 child's iron cot.
1 double-barrel breech-loading hammerless safety gun by Holland and Holland.

By order of Mr. D. Erust of Delhi and on accounts and at the risk of Poorunchund Permeshridass of Cawnpore—
963-65 980 983 988-89—7 cases satin brocades.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 „ second-hand brougham.
1 second-hand victoria, to be sold without reserve.
1 chestnut Arab pony, 13-2, age 10, quite in harness and saddle.
1 dark bay Arab pony, 13-3, age 6, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 American four-wheeled buggy, by John Moore, with hood, in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Ld., in (liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., and the following days until the whole is disposed of at 1 p.m., each day, the valuable stock-in-trade and furniture, &c., consisting of a large collection of literary and scientific books, and novels by different authors, medicines, surgical, medical and scientific apparatus, stationery, show cases, sliding door large glass cupboards, artists materials with English-made elegant cabinets, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

HIGH PRESSURE CONDENSING ENGINES FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Byculla Flats, by order of the Secretaries and Treasurers, (subject to the approval of the board of Directors) the Company replacing their present Engines by larger ones.

One pair of Hick Hargreaves and Co.'s Horizontal High Pressure Condensing Engines, 400 Indicated Horse Power, Corliss Valves, diameter of Cylinder 26 inches, stroke 4 feet, in complete working order.

The Engines can be inspected working at the Mills on application to the Mill Manager.

SALE OF WASTE.

On THURSDAY next, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at the Company's Mill, at Chinchpoogly.

On account and at the risk of Sumsoodin M. Tyabjee—
16217 lbs. cop bottoms.
230 „ unsized ends.
4148 „ dusting sweeping.

On account and at the risk of Noorbhoy Munguljee—
4293 lbs. dirty sized ends.
5143 „ No. 10's reeling waste.
7015 „ winding waste.

On account and at the risk of Tackersey Jevraz—
1622 lbs. sized clean sized ends.
3808 „ winding waste.
940 „ spinner clean hard waste.
2893 „ weaving clean sized ends.

On account and at the risk of Dhunjibhoy H. Khan—
22090 lbs. No. 28s. reeling waste.
398 „ small unsized ends knotted.

On account and at the risk of Pragjee Hirjee—
4267 lbs. weaving clean sized ends.
57 „ colored waste.

On account and at the risk of Sezpall Dhunpall—
16339 lbs. second dropping.

On account and at the risk of Jamshedjee Cowasjee—
1 lot flue dust.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 692 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages or dwelling-houses, stables and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Kandawady Lane, in the Sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of land revenue under Collectors' old No. 531, new No. 2534, old Survey No. 536, and new Survey No. 7823, and the said messuages or dwelling-houses, are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 899 and 895, and Street Nos. 54 and 56, and which said piece of land is bounded on the east by the respective properties of Bhasker Pandurungjee and Narayen Gowrejee and Ragoonath Gunnesh, on the west by a passage jointly belonging to this property and to the property of Atmaram Venayek Palker, and used in common by the respective owners of both the properties, on the north by the said property of Atmaram Venayek Palker, and on the south by the Kandawady Lane, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Dr. Atmaram Pandurung and his tenants together with a moiety or half share in the passage on the west side of the property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 8th August, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 powerful chestnut arab horse 14-2½ very quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 bay arab horse, 14-1, 8 years old, has been ridden as a charger for 4 years, goes well in harness and believed sound.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 strong second-hand victoria.
1 strong mail-phaeton convertable into a waggonette.
1 pair of very handsome strong bay Australian horses both goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong grey Arab child's pony.
1 handsome strong victoria with removable coach box suitable for pony or galloway in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID GOLD AND SILVER WARE.

Under instructions from the officer, in charge, Government Toshakhana, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, gold and silver ware, consisting of trays, cups and saucers small and large tumblers thalees &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF RUBIES.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and risk of Roopchand Lodeychand—

1 lot 77 excellent rubies weighing 23½ ruttics.
1 „ 233 „ „ „ 34½ „
1 „ 252 „ „ „ 37 „
1 lot 651 rough rubies weighing 45½ ruttics.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LOAF SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the first purchaser Odowjee Damodher—

14 cases each about 1½ cwt loaf sugar ex s.s. D. Balduino.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th August, 1890.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES:—9 Hummum Street.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

ARMY NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

105, VICTORIA STREET.

OPENS INDIAN DEPOTS next month. Not issuing shares but general public and native noblemen and gentlemen will be admitted as ticket holders.

THE EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY Co., LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE BOARD.

G. W. Campbell, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co., Chairman.
E. E. Barclay, Esq., Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co.
J. E. Borland, Esq., Messrs. Steel, Brothers & Co.
James Hora, Esq., Director, Trust and Agency Company of Australasia.
Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G., late British Resident of Perak.
William Paterson, Esq., Messrs. Paterson and Simons.

ADVANCES made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, fully-paid shares, and other approved securities.

All particulars obtainable from

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Elphinstone Circle.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1890.
2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 23rd August, 1890, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th July, 1890.

NEW SEASON'S
CHEROOTS
AND
CIGARS.

NEUBERG'S OWN.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS. The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL (without straw)	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
REGALIAS	25 0	2 12
PREMIERS	25 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	22 0	2 8
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0

NEW STOCKS OF
COROMANDELS,
FLOR DE JAVAS,
AND
REAL BURMAHS

Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS."

Convenient, Portable and Unbreakable.
Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3 each.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	332½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	180
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	230
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I.P.'s R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	£1 200	£1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	215
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton Ereul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,600	125	125	20	165
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	375
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	180
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Hemgoli Press Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	...	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
ofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	172½
New Berar	1,200	400	500	45	175
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	600	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
olkart	--	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	67
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	685
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	850
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	480
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	545
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	810
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	327½
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	553
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	800
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	555
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	170
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	895
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	29 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,180
azagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	615
riental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Soolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	305
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	610
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	748
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,040
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	--	625

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badhan Bros	5,000	100	100	14	122
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40 xdis
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	730
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,275
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	820
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	9
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	10 Dvd.	750
	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Ice Co.					
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	...	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	28½	356
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice M anufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	400	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	63
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Princeof Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,075
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	130
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-3	11½
Western India Flour	...	...	...	...	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	13-5
Dacoits	,,	235
Mexican Dollars	,,	222
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	238
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,,	106-10
Gold Leaf	,,	20
Bar Gold, 10 ca. English, 100 touch	,,	19-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	19-8
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,,	19-6
Pekin do	,,	19-2

nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	101½
Four-and-a-half per cent	103½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104
2½ per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	nom.
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	
City of Paris' ean	221
Port Trust 28	97½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Poona.
Polo on the Maidan, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th:—Henzada (s), from London; and Ehrenfels (s), Hamburg. Yesterday:—Indra (s), from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Tanjore (s), for Jeddah, &c.; and Mecca (s), Calcutta, &c.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Mrs. Brady, residing at Bori Bunder, reports the loss of two currency notes and one rupee, on Wednesday last.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo this evening:—at 5-45:—Poona Trial Team (Stripes)—Messrs. Gray, Barton, Summer, and Prevost *vs.* All Comers—(Whites). Messrs. Phillips, Boyd, Boileau, Lovett, Bateson, and Steel.

THEFT OF AN IRON SAFE.—Mr. Pestonjee Jamsetjee manager of the Guzerati Printing Press, at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, reports the theft of a small iron safe, valued at Rs. 40, containing Rs. 75, books, and document, on Wednesday last.

THEFT OF GOLD STUDS.—Mr. J. Begbie, residing on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, reports the theft of two sets of gold studs, valued at Rs. 100, from two shirts that were placed to dry on a bamboo basket over a stove, in his bed-room, on Tuesday last.

A DIVER DROWNED.—Some fishing-stakes, fixed opposite the Mazagon Bunder, happening to be broken and displaced, a diver, named Mulharee, living at Worlee, was engaged to repair them. On Wednesday ten fishermen and the diver Mulharee proceeded in a boat to the stakes. Mulharee, it appears, dived down to examine the broken ropes and the stakes, but from some cause he did not rise to the surface again. His body has not yet been found.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Moore charged a victoria driver, named Ebrahim Ali, with driving his conveyance, through the Prince's Dock gates, in a rash and negligent manner on the 6th inst., against one Gunesh Mahadoo, who was slightly injured. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, allegingthat the injured person sat down in the way of his vehicle, and was thereby injured. His Worship convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 5.

DEATH AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at H. M.'s House of Correction, respecting the death of Ismail Ayub, a prisoner in the jail, aged 25 years, undergoing a term of two years and four months' rigorous imprisonment, having been sentenced by Mr. C. W. Richardson, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on the 20th December last. He was admitted into the jail hospital on the 7th July, suffering from chronic pneumonia phthisis, from which he died at 11-55 a.m. on Wednesday. The verdict was that the death of Ismail Ayub was caused by phthisis.

A DISHONEST LABOURER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Wittoo Cusseebad, a labourer, employed in the Manockjee Petit Mill, Tardeo, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with stealing a piece of cotton cloth, valued at Rs. 8, the property of that mill on Wednesday last. The accused was arrested by the Police Ramosee of the mill on Wednesday evening, while passing out of the mill gateway, with the stolen cloth in his possession, and handed him over to the police. Wittoo Casseeba, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE DARING ROBBERY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Constable Stuart brought up on remand and charged two Goanese, named Louis Mascarinho and Caitan Fernandez, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the former with robbing Reeta Rodrigues, the wife of a sea-faring man, living at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 50, on the night of the 2nd instant, and the latter with aiding and abetting the commission of the said offence. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. His Worship upon the evidence adduced in disposing of the case acquitted the second accused, Caitan Fernandez, as there was no evidence to implicate him as having any connection with the robbery, and convicted the accused, Louis Mascarinho, who was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Bellasis Road, respecting the death of a woman, named Moonee, aged 70 years. Deceased, who was the mother of a mill-labourer, named Goolam Ali, and lived with him and his wife at Tank Street, quarrelled with her daughter-in-law regarding the meals not being ready in time, and on Wednesday would not partake of any food; but continued abusing her daughter-in-law. About 10-30 p.m. she was missed from the house, and a search was made for her, but she could nowhere be found, until yesterday morning her dead body was taken out of the Mustan Tank. There were no marks of violence on it. The verdict was that the death of Moonee, was caused, by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in the Mustan, Tank.

AN ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATED NATIVES.—At a meeting called on the 28th ult., in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, with the object of establishing an association of educated young natives, a number of resolutions were passed, from which the following are extracts:—1—That an association of educated young natives be started from the 1st of August, with a view (1) to promote union, (2) to secure moral and intellectual improvement; and (3) to further by practical work the cause of progress. 2—That the members of the Association be divided into two classes—active and ordinary. That monotheists alone over 20 and under 45 years be eligible for active membership. That the ordinary membership be open to any person above 18 years of age. That the number of active members in the managing committee shall be three times that of the ordinary members.

THEFT BY FEMALES IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Moonshi Hussain Mahomed, Chief Constable, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper four Hindoo women of the Banian caste, named Jewee Runchore, Kasir Jeewun, Lakhmi Ooka, and Jewee Viram, with theft and aiding and abetting each other in the theft. Accused No. 1 was charged with stealing a gold armlet, valued at Rs. 12, a gold necklet, valued at Rs. 70, from a child belonging to a woman, named of Goolabai Motiram, and a bundle of sundry other gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 137, also the property of Goolabai. They were travelling in a third-class carriage, of the up-passenger train from Surat to Bombay yesterday morning. The other three accused were charged with aiding and abetting the commission of the said offence. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant with her two children joined the train at Surat, whereas the four accused travelled in another compartment of a third-class carriage from Ahmedabad up to Palghur station, and there changed their compartment, entering that occupied by the complainant and her two children. After the train left Palghur station the complainant and her two children fell asleep. Goolabai awoke a few minutes before the train arrived at the Dadur station, when she missed the gold armlet and the gold necklet from one of her children, and also the bundle containing sundry other ornaments. On the train arriving at the Dadur Station complainant informed the police, who at once made a hurried search amongst the women, occupying the complainant's compartment, and found the gold armlet in the possession of the first accused Jewee Runchore, but the gold necklet and the bundle containing sundry other ornaments, could not be found then. On the arrival of the train at Grant Road Station the four accused were taken in custody by the Railway Police, and shortly after the bundle containing the sundry other gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 137, was found lying between the station platform and the train, by the side of the rails, but the gold necklet, valued at Rs. 70, is still missing. His Worship, in disposing of the case convicted the first accused, Jewee Runchore, and discharged the other three women, as there was no direct evidence to implicate either of them with the charge. Jewee Runchore was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SEQUEL TO THE APOLLO STREET FIRE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the hearing of the case, in which P. M. Mody, of Messrs. P. M. Mody and Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, stands charged by Mr. Symington, Secretary to the Queen Insurance Company, with cheating that firm in respect to an insurance policy for Rs. 40,000 covering certain goods which, as was alleged by the accused, were destroyed in the Apollo Street fire, in November last, was proceeded with.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, defended the accused.

The prosecution produced the witness Bowram Ragoobe, from Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, who said: I am a partner in the firm of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young. I was formerly an assistant in the same firm, and I know the accused. I remember the firm of Lidbetter and Young being engaged to investigate the claim made by the accused in respect to Rs. 40,000. At that time I was head clerk in that firm.

Mr. Budroodeen: Did you take any part in investigating that claim?—Yes, to a certain extent, Mr. Young who is not now in Bombay, also investigated the claim. I received my instructions from Mr. Young, and in pursuance of those instructions I partly investigated the claim. I examined some of the books that were lodged in our office. There was no stock-book amongst them. I think Mr. Young asked the accused to produce his stock-book. I myself had no communication with Mr. Mody. During the time I was investigating the claim I was aware that the accused had other goods at the Prince's Dock. Except the goods there, I was not aware that the accused had goods anywhere else.

Mr. Budroodeen: Did the accused say anything to you about goods elsewhere?—No, as far as I can recollect.

Mr. Budroodeen: Was Mr. Young aware, to your knowledge, that the accused had other goods besides those in the Prince's Dock and the Apollo Street shop?—I believe not. My personal impression when I investigated the claim was that the accused had no other godowns than that burnt at the Prince's Dock. And in investigating the claim I proceeded on that basis. I worked the valuation of the goods with the accused, and Mr. Young used to instruct me in the matter. The books being mostly in Guzerathi I had to examine them.

Mr. Budroodeen: On the basis that the accused had no other goods at the Prince's Dock and at Apollo Street, you came to the conclusion that there were more than Rs. 40,000 worth of goods in the shop?—Yes. If I had been aware that the accused had goods in other godowns or other places, my investigation would have been different to some extent, and in that case I should have asked the accused to explain why the goods he claimed were in this particular shop. I was told to ascertain the value of the goods claimed by the accused, and I checked their value with the invoice, taking into account the sales effected for those particular goods. If the invoice showed that there were a hundred bales, and the sales-book showed that fifty bales had been sold, I assumed that there were fifty bales in the shop. If there was a discrepancy between the balance shown by the books and the amount of goods claimed, I asked for an explanation.

Mr. Budroodeen: What was the nature of the explanation given?

Mr. Craigie objected to this question, which was, however, overruled by the Court.

Witness: If the goods were short he would produce another invoice for similar goods dated after the one in which he claimed the amount. Sometimes there used to be a surplus, and that would be put as part of the lump amount claimed in respect of the miscellaneous goods. The claim of these miscellaneous goods was £650.

Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie: My instructions from Mr. Young were to check the valuation of the claim put forward by the accused and to ascertain the sales effected.

Mr. Craigie: Did you receive instructions and take steps to ascertain the value of the entire stock of the accused?—No; not directly. The accused did not produce any original invoices at all to my knowledge. The accused produced to me two books containing copies of invoices. There may have been hundreds of copies of invoices in these books. From the invoices it seemed that the accused had received a large quantity of goods. I took no steps whatever to ascertain that the accused had other goods besides those inserted in his claim. The accused may or may not have had lakhs of goods besides those.

Mr. Craigie: Did you ask the accused whether he had goods in any other place besides those burnt down in the shop at Apollo Street?—No; and he did not say anything to me to that effect.

Mr. Craigie: On what grounds did you come to the conclusion that the accused had no other goods besides those in the godown that was burnt in the Prince's Dock?—I came to that impression because I did not know that he had any other godown. And therefore I suppose that he was not in possession of any other goods. My other reasons were because the insurance company and the accused did not bring to my knowledge that he had other goods. Amongst other items the accused made a claim for, was a fire-engine. In the invoice he showed me there was more than one entry on this head. I do not recollect that I asked the accused where the other fire-engines were. But enquiries were instituted in the office to this effect. Information was given by the accused that the other fire-engines were at the Prince's Dock.

Mr. Craigie: Another item in the claim was for 25 drums of spindle oil?—Yes. The accused produced to me copies of invoices for 100 drums. I made a memorandum at the time of the quantity of goods sold.

Mr. Craigie called for the production of this memorandum, but as the witness could not produce the material, the Court rose until it was brought from the office.

Witness continues: This is my rough memorandum, and from it I find that seven drums only of spindle oil were sold. It is not quite clear to me where the remainder of the 100 drums were.

Mr. Craigie: Does it not occur to you that probably they were stored in another godown?—No. I may have taken them as included in the claim for miscellaneous goods. I don't recollect what the explanation was as to the 68 drums of spindle oil.

Mr. Craigie: Did you ask for any explanation?—I don't recollect.

Mr. Craigie: Did not the accused produce to you copies of invoices for 200 dozens of buckets?—He may have done so. But I do not recollect. Referring to my memorandum I find that 30½ dozens of buckets were sold.

Mr. Craigie: Where did you suppose that the remaining number of 144½ dozens of buckets were stored?—I can't say. I may have supposed that 144½ dozens of buckets were included in the items of miscellaneous goods.

Mr. Craigie: Do you believe at the time you conducted your investigation that the accused put in a specific claim for 25½ dozens of buckets and included the 144½ dozens in the claim of miscellaneous goods?—I don't exactly recollect. I have in my memo. that there was a claim for one engine, ten for purchase, and nine were at the Prince's Dock. I did not form any idea on the subject as to where the accused could store the nine fire-engines taken from the Prince's Dock.

Mr. Craigie: Did the accused afford you every facility in the examination of his books?—Not in the first instance. I don't know the purport of his correspondence between his solicitors and Mr. Symington. After the books came to our office I think the accused afforded us every information he could. I had then no reason while the investigation was proceeding to think that the accused was attempting to deceive the Insurance Company or us.

Mr. Craigie: Beyond the information laid, have you any reason to think that accused intended to deceive the Insurance Company or Messrs. Lidbetter and Young?—None, except on the face of the information laid. The result of my investigation was to satisfy me that the goods claimed by the accused were worth more than Rs. 40,000. It was a fact that there were a few goods in the shop burnt down other than those claimed. As far as we went, I found that the value was about Rs. 50,000. The accused also put forward a claim for salvage. I could gather from the opinion of Mr. Young that the accused was entitled to a claim of salvage. Negotiations were entered into with the accused with a view to get him to give up his claim for salvage.

Mr. Craigie: Did you show the complainant the correspondence about the salvage?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Budroodeen: The result of my examination was that all the goods included in the claim were of the value of Rs. 50,000. I supposed them at that time to have been in the Apollo Street shop.

Mr. Budroodeen desired to put in the report that was made by Mr. Young and to which the witness referred in his cross-examination.

Mr. Craigie objected to this proceeding, as he had not the opportunity of cross-examining the writer of the document, and submitted that what took place between Messrs. Lidbetter and Young was no evidence at all.

The Magistrate, in addressing Mr. Craigie said he was of opinion that as the report would dispel a doubt, it should be admitted and allowed to go in. For if there were any doubts still remaining in his Worship's own mind he would be obliged to send the case before a jury.

Mr. Craigie submitted that he did not wish to oppose any evidence that might be fairly brought against his client, but desired to state that it would be very unfair to him if he had not an opportunity of cross-examining Mr. Young, in whose hand-writing the document was.

The Magistrate: I considered that a copy of this document had been sent to your client.

The next hearing of the case was fixed for the 25th inst.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 5th August are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Rain at Manora 1 cent; slight shower at Karachi. Weather cloudy. River at Kotri on the 3rd 17 feet 2 inches against 18 feet 8½ inches on the corresponding date last year. Kharif crops coming on. Cattle in Karachi Taluka in poor condition for want of fodder, elsewhere good. Locusts passed over 3 talukas of Sehwan, causing no damage; rats in Jati and Shahbandar causing slight damage.

Shikapur.—River 13½ feet against 14 1-12 feet last year. Kharif sowing continues. Cattle healthy.

Hyderabad.—Kharif sowings almost completed. Agricultural stock still in poor condition in 2 talukas. Drizzling rain in Hyderabad and Tando-Bago. Weather cloudy. Locusts in Tando-Allahyar, causing slight damage. Rati insect pest in Kandiaro.

Upper-Sind Frontier.—Kharif cultivation backward. Grasshoppers causing damage in two talukas.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week average 1 inch 40 cents; total up to date, Godhra 23 inches 35 cents, Dohad 11 inches 72 cents. More required for rice.

Ahmedabad.—Slight rain throughout the district; maximum 1 inch 17 cents at Modasa, minimum 24 cents at Dhandhuka: total maximum at Modasa 19 inches and 12 cents, and minimum at Dhandhuka 6 inches and 51 cents. Bajri crop doing well except in some villages of Parantij. Heavy fall of rain is wanted for transplantation of rice.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; maximum at Thasra 2 inches 64 cents, and minimum at Matar 82 cents: total maximum at Kapadvanj 23 inches 23 cents, and minimum at Anand 10 inches 97 cents. More rain wanted for rice in Mehmadabad, Matar and Thasra talukas. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Slight rain in all talukas during the week; maximum 64 cents in Jambusar, and minimum 18 cents in Anklesvar: total fall, maximum 23 inches and 56 cents at Anklesvar and minimum 11 inches and 27 cents at Vagra. More rain needed in some of the talukas. Young crops and cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rain general in the district; maximum at Pardi 6 inches 30 cents, and minimum at Olpad 9 cents: total maximum at Bardoli 54 inches 60 cents, and minimum at Olpad 27 inches 48 cents. Sowing of kharif crops continues throughout the district. Weeding operations have commenced. Transplantation of rice finished. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Khandesh.—Scanty rain in the district; maximum 1 inch and 80 cents at Chalisgaon, and minimum 6 cents at Raver. More rain wanted in Dhulia, Sindkheda, and Shirpur talukas. Weeding operations in progress. Sowing of bajri completed. No change in the prices of food-grains.

Nasik.*—Rain during the week at Nasik 1 inch 82 cents; total 13 inches 36 cents; in talukas maximum 16 inches 95 cents at Igatpuri, and minimum 12 cents at Baglan. Rain wanted more or less in almost all talukas, except Igatpuri and Peint. Sowing and transplanting of khariff crops continue where there is moisture. Young crops are withering for want of rain, and sowing retarded in Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, Nandgaon and Baglan. Cattle poor for want of sufficient fodder in parts of Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad and Nandgaon.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day: heavy on the 1st. Total of week 4 inches 21 cents; total to date 49 inches 41 cents, being 1·24 above average. Abnormal temperature *nil* on 30th and 4th, 1° cool on 31st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th, and 3° cool on the 1st. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rain 11 inches 74 cents; total 71 inches 35 cents. Rainfall copious and general. Transplanting of rice nearly finished. Young plants vigorous.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 3rd August 1890.)—Fall of rain during the week 5 inches 66 cents. Fall of rain up to the end of the week 69 inches 33 cents. Condition of crops good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain throughout the district; maximum at Sangameshvar 28 inches 83 cents, and minimum at Devgad 11 inches 15 cents. Break wanted. Crops good. Agricultural stock good.

Poona.—Rain more or less throughout the district, except in the Bhimthadi Taluka; maximum 7 inches and 62 cents in petha Mulshi, and minimum 16 cents in Sirur. Sowing retarded for want of rain in parts of petha Ambegaon and taluka Khed. In the hilly portions of the district young crops are doing well, but they are withering in the Deshi portions for want of sufficient fall of rain, which is urgently needed in Indapur, Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas and in petha Baramati. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in 3 talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain throughout the district; maximum 97 cents at Akola, and minimum 7 cents at Rahuri. More rain is urgently wanted. Standing crops withering. Sowing of bajri in progress in a few talukas and retarded for want of rain in others. Fodder insufficient in parts. Agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains steady.

Sholapur.—Rain in 6 talukas; maximum at Barsi 76 cents, and minimum at Pandharpur 16 cents. Through want of rain sowing of kharif crops has been generally stopped, and where sowing has already taken place the plants are withering except in the Barsi Taluka and in parts of Sholapur. Fodder scarce and the price of it rising every day in all talukas. Prices of food-grains are still as before. Rain is badly wanted in all talukas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 3 inches 12 cents; total 24 inches 94 cents; in talukas maximum at Patan 9 inches 17 cents, and minimum at Man 17 cents. Rainfall general; more wanted in Man, Khanapur and Khatav. Agricultural stock good. Sowing of kharif suspended in a few villages of Man and Khanapur for want of sufficient rain.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum at Indi 1 inch 13 cents, and minimum at Muddebihal 12 cents. Young crops suffering for want of sufficient rain, and sowing retarded through the greater part of the district.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 3 inches 54 cents; total 31 inches 28 cents. Good rain throughout the district. Kharif sowings in the north-east part of the district continue. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations except at Ranebennur; average of week 62 cents. More rain is wanted in 5 talukas. Fodder and water-supply scanty in Navalgund Taluka.

Kanara.—Fair rain throughout the district; at Karwar 12 inches 10 cents. Transplanting and weeding continue.

Rajkot.—Rain 68 cents; total 9 inches 25 cents. Weeding operations continue. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Rain 12 cents; total 4 inches 23 cents. Weather cloudy and hot. If rain does not fall within a fortnight, there will be failure of bajri and cotton crops within 20 miles round this camp.

Baroda.—Rain during week 1 inch 33 cents; total 21 inches and 68 cents. Young plants generally in fair condition, but withering in the Amreli Division for want of rain. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

* The following season report of the Nasik District for the week ending 29th July, 1890, was received too late for insertion in the last *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

Rain during the week at Nasik 92 cents; total 11 inches 54 cents; in talukas, maximum 13 inches 47 cents at Igatpuri and minimum 12 cents at Yeola; none at Baglan. More rain urgently wanted throughout the district except in Igatpuri and Peint. Sowing and transplanting continue in places where there is sufficient moisture; crops withering at Sinnar, Niphad and Yeola, and sowing retarded in Niphad, Malegaon, Nandgaon and Baglan for want of rain. Fodder scarce and dear in Niphad. Cattle poor in Sinnar and Nandgaon.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency proper and in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad. More wanted for rice in parts of Gujarat, and for crops generally in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Prospects are generally favourable, though young crops are withering for want of rain in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and damaged by rats in 2 talukas of Karachi, and by locusts or other insects in parts of Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier.

MAJOR W. P. KENNEDY has been appointed to act as Political Agent of Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Lieut C M Cockcraft, S C, 8th Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The following Native promotion is made:—1st Bombay Lancers.—Dafedar Mirza Umrao Beg to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Farzand Hussein, pensioned.

The following Native promotion is made:—

13th Bombay Infantry.—Colour Havaldar Yesu Raul to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Tanuank Dewnak, deceased.

The following Native promotions are made:—

21st Bombay Infantry.—Subhedar Shaikh Adam to be Subhedar-Major (provisionally); Jamadar Shaikh Karimbaksh to be Subhedar and Colour Havaldar Shaikh Muhammad Husain to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Subhedar-Major Sayyid Nabi, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieut C D L

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MEMBERS who WISH to DINE with the ELEVENS after the Poona Match on SATURDAY, are requested to REGISTER their NAMES at the Gymkhana Pavilion.

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CONTENTS.

PAGE.

1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

2-3-4 GENERAL SUMMARY.

4 Death of Mr. Patrick Ryan.

5-6 TELEGRAMS.

6 Military News.—A Vexed Question.—Military Notes.—Sad Drowning Case at Mahim Creek.

7 East African Affairs.—The Poona Season.

8 Casual Letters from Arampur.

9 Suicide of an old Jockey.—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.—Bombay Chess Tournament.—Polo.—Polo Accident at Poona.

10 Sir Raymond West on Higher Education.—Suicide by a Parsee Merchant.—Opening Services of the Colaba School Chapel.—The Bombay Opium Godowns.

11 The Cocoanut Holiday.—Cricket.—Bombay Gymkhana.

12 A Phrenological View of Lord Harris.—Bombay Police and Police Magistrates.

13 The Indian Evidence Act.—Prize Distribution in Akalkot State.—A Home for Catholic Apprentices.—Birthday Festivities at Baroda.

14 The Homeless Leper Fund.—Bombay Municipal Corporation.
Municipal Standing Committee.—Notes from Billimoria.—Dangerous Rifle Practice at Elephanta.—Execution of the Clarke Road Murderers.—Bombay Philharmonic Society.

16 Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.—The Hyderabad Sowar Commission.—The Financial Situation of Goa.—MADRAS.

17 LEADING ARTICLES.—The Extension of Bombay.—The Bombay Police Force.

18 LEADING ARTICLE.—Lepers in India.

19 LEADING ARTICLES.—The Councils Bill.—Machiavelli in Mahratti.

20 LEADING ARTICLE.—The Tribes on our Frontier.

21 LEADING ARTICLE.—Ancient India.

22 The Rescued Hillomen.—BENGAL.—MISCELLANEOUS.

23 The Leprosy Question.—The Petroleum Act Amendment Bill.—The Nizam's Cavalry.—High Court—Appellate Side.

23 CORRESPONDENCE.—The Marine Lines Estate.—University Examiners.—Wanted a Recreation Ground.—The Penn Divorce Suit.

24 OFFICIAL GAZETTES.—Bombay Army Orders.—Bombay Government Orders.—General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.—Government of India Notifications.—Home Remittances.—Bank of Bombay.—Bank of Bengal.—Bank of Bengal.

25-26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7.

BEYOND an improved demand for Cotton from local spinners, which led to considerable activity in our chief staple during a portion of the week under review, there has been no animation in Export business, Wheat having been taken to only a moderate, and Seeds to a small, extent; the former market having been steady, and the latter quiet. The Import market is depressed by the depreciation of stocks laid down on a much lower basis of Exchange than that which has obtained of late, and shows no signs of improvement, notwithstanding the favourable accounts of the progress of the rains in the principal consuming districts. Exchange, governed by Silver, has been uneven in its course; but though a drop of ⅛d. to-day followed a lower quotation for the ruling metal, we still closed ⅛d. higher for Bank, and 3-16d. for Private Paper, than our quotations of a week ago. Government Paper has declined 13-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights have not improved, and business continues to be on a most limited scale.

MONEY.—Although business generally cannot be said to have become more active during the period covered by the Presidency Banks' Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, the Cash Balance had diminished by some seven lakhs. Owing to an exceptional demand for money for other than the ordinary requirements of trade, a much larger amount had been taken from the Bank in Loans since the date of the previous Return, while Private Deposits had fallen off considerably, the increase in the one case having been over 16¼ lakhs, and the decrease in the other more than 14½ lakhs; and though there had been a material falling off in Bills Discounted, the increased demand for money was represented by some 25 lakhs, against which, however, there had been an increase of 17 lakhs in Government Deposits. The Bank of Bombay minimum rate remains at 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE advanced considerably on last mail-day (when the Banks reopened after the Cocoanut holiday) in response to the large business done in Calcutta on the previous day, and in presence of a further considerable rise in the price of Silver in London. A good deal of Bank Telegraphic was done at 1s. 7⅞d. for August, 1s. 7 7-16d. to 15-32d. for September, and 1s. 7⅛d. for October-December transfer; but not many Private Bills were offering. On Saturday, supported by a further material advance in the price of Silver, rates opened 3-32d. above the previous evening's final quotations both for Bank and Private Paper; and a further rise of 1-16d. was soon established in a firm market, which was maintained to the close, business having been done in Bank Demand for this month's delivery at 1s. 7⅞d.; for September, at 1s. 7 21-32d.; and for October and forward at 1s. 7 11-16d. The market opened steady on Monday morning, with three months' sight Credits quoted at 1s. 7 31-32d., and Bank Demand offered as 1s. 7⅞d., a solitary transaction taking place at 1s. 7 21-32d. ready, and Telegraphic available forward at 1s. 7 21-32d. In the afternoon, however, a quieter feeling obtained, and remittance declined 1-16d. both for ready and forward business. No Merchants' Bills came out. On Tuesday the feeling was quiet, but steady, during the forenoon at the morning's opening quotations 1s. 7 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 7⅞d. for three months' sight Credits, but in the afternoon a steadier feeling set in, and the market closed rather higher for ready business. For forward much higher rates were available, and 1s. 7⅞d. Demand was done for late August delivery. A moderate business transpired in Bank remittance; but nothing was doing in Private Bills. An advance of 1-32 d. in Demand Bank Bills, and a decline to the same extent in three months' sight Credits was quoted at opening yesterday morning, and a little of the former Paper was done at 1s. 7 5-8d.; but the rate was soon lowered 1-32d. The market was quiet all day, with very little business doing on any line, and closed with rates 1-32d. under the morning's first quotations. The price of silver came ⅛d. per oz. lower this morning, and rates have dropped quite ⅛d. in response. Same Bank Demand was done at 1s. 7⅛d., and then at 1s. 7 7-16d.; and the market has been quiet, but fairly steady at the decline, forward Telegraphic being quoted at 1s. 7 17-32d. We quote ready rates at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 7 7-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 7⅞d.
Do.	3 months'	sight	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do.	4	„	1s. 7⅞d.
Do.	6	„	1s. 7⅞d.
Credits	3	„	1s. 7⅞d.
Do.	6	„	1s. 7 31-32d.
Documents	3	„	1s. 7 25-32d.
Do.	6	„	1s. 8d.
Francs	3	„	208¼
Do.	6	„	209½

The weekly official Statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 30th July, 1890, Rs.		26,24,000
Silver received during the week	„	18,80,000
	Rs.	45,04,000
New coin paid during the week	„	9,00,000
	Rs.	36,04,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„	42,05,000
	Rs.	78,09,000
Last week	„	67,40,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On the re-opening of this market last Friday after the holiday, an upward tendency in rates was apparent, and the cash price of Fours advanced to 102 9-16 to ⅝, which quotation was maintained for a time, the rate for this month's settlement having been 102 7-16; but, towards the close, a weaker feeling prevailed, and the final price for Money was last week's closing rate of 102½. On Saturday, notwithstanding a further rise in Silver and Silver Securities on the other side, there was a smart drop in rates here, Four per cents. having declined about ½ per cent., both for Money and Account, at 102⅛ and 102, respectively; and though lower rates were named at one time, these became the quotations again at closing. Rates had another serious drop on Monday, say of about ½ per cent. from Saturday evening's quotations, Fours for cash having receded to 101 11-16, and for the next settlement to 101 9-16, these having been virtually the closing rates, though 1-16 per cent. better might perhaps have been done for Money. On the following day the market was quiet, and rates showed no further movement either way, Monday's closing quotations of 101 11-16 to ⅝ for Fours for Money, and 101 9-16 for Account, having been named throughout the day. Yesterday there was a steadier feeling in the Market, and rates were a shade higher, there having been buyers of Four per cents. for Account at 101⅝, while the price for Money was 101¾, which was the closing rate. There was a further improvement to-day, the cash price of Fours advancing to 101⅞, and the August account to 101 13-16, which were the closing rates. 4½ per cents. are quoted nominally, at 103½, being ¼ per cent. lower than they were a week ago.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 104. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 97½.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing in this market during this week; but what movement there has been in Cotton Mill scrip has, in the majority of cases, been in favour of sellers. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening we report an advance of Rs. 60 in Bombay United Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 30 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 27½ in Imperial; of Rs. 25 each in Lord Reay, and Khatao Mucconji; of Rs. 20 in Hindustan; of Rs. 15 each, in David, and New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 5 each in Jevraz Balloo, Coorla, Sunderdas, and Leopold. On the other hand we note a decline of Rs. 22½ in Presidency; of Rs. 15 in City of Bombay; and of Rs. 5 each in Swadeshi, and Empress. In Press shares, English are Rs. 10 down; Munmar are Rs. 7½ lower; Mofussil have advanced Rs. 5. In miscellaneous, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 15 for the others. Bombay Flour have advanced Rs. 50; and Delhi and Northern Rs. 7½; Maharanee Ice are Rs. 10 higher. Treacher and Co., are Rs. 35 lower; Kemp and Co., are Rs. 2 down. In Banks Banks of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower; National have declined Rs. 15 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country buyers of staple *Grey Goods* are still holding aloof from wholesale purchases, and the business transacted on this line during the past week has consequently been very small. Dealers continue to be willing sellers, and rates in the bazaar are ruling in buyers' favour. Meantime stocks are increasing. Only a small business has again been done in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed* goods and prices continue to weaken. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week cannot be put down at more than 2,000 packages. There has been a small enquiry for *Local Goods* at current rates, and about 1,300 bales have changed hands during the week. Holders are steady, and up-country buyers are operating on the basis of present quotations.

YARNS.—The market for Imported Twist keeps steady; but only a moderate business has transpired on the basis of previous rates. Sales of Bombay Spinnings at Hongkong for the fortnight ending on Tuesday were 9,500 bales, though a private message makes the total 14,500 bales, with Exchange a rupee lower at 222. Here there has been a moderate enquiry for Nos. 20s. and 16s. and 6s. to 12s. have also found buyers at current rates. The week's sales have aggregated some 4,000 bales, and the market closes steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s Mule,	As.	4¾	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s „	„	5	„
„ ...	... „ 10s „	„	5 1-16 to 5⅛	„
„ ...	... „ 12s „	„	5 5-16 to 5⅝	„
„ ...	... „ 16s „	„	5½ to 6¼	„
„ ...	... „ 20s „	„	6 to 6½	„
„ ...	... „ 24s „	„	6½	„
„ ...	... „ 30s „	„	7⅓	„
„ ...	... „ 40s „	„	9¼	„

METALS.—A small business has been done in *Copper* during the week in a quiet market, and our quotations are 8 to 12 annas per cwt. lower. *Yellow Metal* has also been neglected, and has declined 4 to 8 annas per cwt. *Iron* has been taken to a moderate extent, and the market keeps very quiet, but prices are quite unaltered.

COAL.—The improvement noticed in our last report has continued during the past week, and a considerable business has been put through in cargoes near at hand, the demand having been chiefly to cover sales effected some time ago. For forward shipment there has not been much enquiry, and the only transaction reported, is the sale of 1,000 tons of Powell's Duffryn at Rs. 17¾ per ton. The sales reported are 5,000 tons Powell's per "Iran" (s), at Rs. 17½; 4,000 tons Great Western Navigation per "Drummond" (s), at Rs. 17; and 1,700 tons Great Western Navigation per "Mary Beyts," at Rs. 16 per ton. The market closes firm at our quotations, say:—

Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 18 per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	„ 17 „
Welsh Hartley	„ 16 „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Buyers for export have been quite out of this market during the period under review, and the Local Mills continued to buy sparingly to the close of last week, the tone of the market continuing quiet, and prices unchanged. The day before yesterday, however, there was an active demand from spinners, and some 6,000 bales changed hands, while an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in prices was established, the market closing steady at the advance. The activity was not sustained, and thereafter business was upon a small scale again, but with a steady feeling still prevailing. The largest lines have been in Pachora, at Rs. 175-8; Digrus, at Rs. 1,600; Julgaum, at Rs. 178-8; Khangaum, at Rs. 172-5; Dharwar, at Rs. 179-81½; and Bengals, at Rs. 154-73; but several parcels of Nugger, at Rs. 169-81½; Indore, at Rs. 170½; Barsee, at Rs. 190-5 were also taken; and in Dhollera descriptions, Wadwan, at Rs. 169-85; Bhownugger, at 171½; and Veerumgaum, at Rs. 166-75. A lot of Westerns changed hands, at Rs. 180, a little Compta Ginned, at Rs. 183; and Amlee Ginned, at Rs. 190 per candy. The market closed steady this evening, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy higher than they were a week ago.

After the date of the Weather and Crop Reports by wire in the middle of last week, there had been rain in all the Cotton-growing districts—ranging from 5 in. 37 cents at Delhi to one cent at Bhownugger—excepting Beawar and Dhulia, where its continued absence was much felt, the crops in the latter district being reported to be withering; and Barsee and Broach, where it was not needed. The heavy and continuous rain at Cawnpore had slightly damaged the Cotton plants; and at Nagpur and Khangaum fine weather was required for weeding purposes; but with these exceptions the crop was flourishing in the Bengal and Oomrawatti circles; as it also was at Broach, where seasonable weather continued to prevail. In the Dhollera circle, little more rain had fallen, and it was needed in Bhownugger and Wadwan; but the plants were flourishing at Veeramgaum, and sowing was making good progress in Dhollera itself. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, there had been only a slight fall, but sufficient for present needs. To-day's telegrams report that Beawar and Wadwan were still without further rain, and its absence was causing anxiety in the latter district, but an inch had been registered at Dhulia, and a continued fall seemed probable, to the improvement of crop prospects in that district. From other quarters advices are of about the same tenor as at the beginning of the week.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight, to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	Rs. 181	= 4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 172	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Good	„ 163	= 4 1-16d.
Beiatee, Fine	„ 187	= 4¾d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 180	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Good	„ 173	= 4 9-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 202	= 5d.
Do. Good do	„ 194	= 4 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair do	„ 183	= 4 17-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„ 185	= 4 19-32d.
Do. Good	„ 174	= 4 5-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	„ 201	= 4 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 185	= 4 19-32d.
Do. Good	„ 175	= 4 11-32d.
S-G Dharwar Good	„ 181	= 4¾d.
Westerns Good	„ 134	= 4 9-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	5,203	6,827	5,794
From 1st Jan. to 6th August	1,353,712	1,615,246	1,268,584
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	7,201	6,659	6,067
From 1st Jan. to 6th August	1,352,081	1,181,469	751,136
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	2,096	319	2,283
From 1st Jan. to 6th August	55,439	25,999	31,486

WHEAT has been steady in tone throughout the week, but no more than a moderate business has transpired on any day, and prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been very quiet, and transactions have been on a very small scale; but rates are quoted as before all round them though in some cases nominal in the absence of business to test them. Arrivals of all kinds have now become very small, and of some have ceased.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	64,171	73,901	216,458
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th Augt.	4,490,095	4,775,985	8,003,092
Linseed for the Week	6,414	29,743	35,233
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th Augt.	1,969,940	1,661,652	2,134,359
Rapeseed for the Week	302	111,701	32,711
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th Augt.	879,858	1,521,634	1,414,574
Gingelly Seed for the Week	733	681	73
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th Augt.	631,836	651,322	603,112

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	70,900	24,600	98,212
Do. from 1st Jan to 6th Aug.	3,559,756	3,923,236	6,563,651
Linseed for the Week	8,205	77,263	17,389
Do. from 1st Jan to 6th Aug.	1,644,081	1,632,806	1,760,283
Rapeseed for the Week		187,177	75,376
Do. from 1st Jan to 6th Aug.	629,046	1,496,883	1,174,463
Gingelly Seed for the Week	4,558	.....	200
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th Aug.	835,461	702,994	665,553

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LEGHTON—ROBERTSON—August 4, at St Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev Acheson William, M A, David Leighton, of Madras, eldest son of David Leighton, Esq, Bombay Civil Service, retired, and grand son of the late General Sir David Leighton, Bombay Army, to Louisa, second daughter of Deputy Surgeon-General Charles Robertson, Indian Medical Service, retired.

DEATHS.

COLES—July 29, at Murree, Mrs C S Coles, widow of the late C R Coles, Esq.

CRONIN—July 29, at Ranikhet, from cholera, Cecil Spencer Cronin, Surgeon, Medical Staff, aged 31 years and 7 months.

PRITCHARD—August 1, at Kodaikanal, Eleline Lilian, daughter of C and A Pritchard, aged 2 years & 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1890.

IT has been known for some time past that the principal Guaranteed Railway Companies in India view with apprehension certain provisions of the new Indian Railway Act, which they hold to be derogatory to their rights under contract with the Secretary of State. Four of the Companies, the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay and Baroda, the East Indian, and the Madras Companies are understood to have sent in strong protests against the provisions in question. The manner in which the Companies regard this question is best indicated in some observations that were made on the subject by the Chairman of the East Indian Railway at the annual meeting in London last month. General Strachey, after observing that the Companies were at that time in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject, added that "the Board is thoroughly impressed with the great gravity of the problem in which this and all other Companies have been placed by action which apparently sets up a claim to supersede at pleasure contracts entered into by the Secretary of State, and thus destroys the security under which almost every investment of capital in Indian railways has hitherto been made." The case as put by the railways may be briefly summarised. The Companies in question are the creation of Acts of the British Legislature empowering them to enter into contracts with the East India Company or with its successor, the Secretary of State as representing the Crown. The very widest powers of negotiation and contract with the Secretary of State have been conferred upon the respective Companies by Act of Parliament, and a whole cluster of agreements have under those powers been concluded, and are still in force. These agreements relate to such matters as the maximum rate of fares for the carriage of passengers and goods, and the extension and alteration of the Companies' lines; and the presence under contract of *ex officio* directors upon each of the Boards gives the Secretary of State considerable power in the regulation of the lines, in the supervision over their construction, and in the control of their revenue and capital expenditure. For the purposes of this controversy it is a point of essential importance that the schedules of maximum rates, fares, and tolls which are now in existence on the various lines, have, in pursuance of these agreements, received the sanction of the Secretary of State, exercising the powers conferred on him in that behalf by the Imperial Legislature.

It is contended that the Indian Railways Act, which became law on the 1st of May in the present year, seriously affects these contracts. The provisions of the Act of which this is predicated are distributed over at least half-a-dozen of its chapters, and it would be tedious to give anything more than a general indication of what their nature is. Some of them are to be found in those provisions of the Act which deal with the construction and maintenance of works. Generally speaking, the contention is that the Act gives the Governor-in-Council unduly large powers of initiation and control in this respect. For example the Governor-General-in-Council may call upon a railway company to make and maintain for the accommodation of owners of land adjoining the railway, such works as he may deem necessary. The provisions of the Act in this regard are very comprehensive, and the fear of the railway administrations evidently is that Government may use their powers in such a way as to be harassing and costly to the Companies. For one thing, the Governor-General-in-Council is empowered to call upon a railway company to put up a screen on any public road constructed before the making of the line, "for the purpose of preventing danger to passengers on the road by reason of horses or other animals being frightened by the sight or noise of the rolling-stock moving on the railway." It is evident that under powers so comprehensive as these, inconveniently large demands might be made upon the Companies. Whether that were so or not would depend mainly upon who was in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department for the time being, and we can quite understand the apprehension with which the Companies look forward to the operation of provisions of this kind. The contention of the Companies is that under their contracts with the Secretary of State they have provided all the works and conveniences that he deemed necessary, and that to call upon them at the unrestricted will of the Government of India to do more than this is to impose upon them obligations inconsistent with their contracts. These, as we have said, provide schedules of maximum fares and tolls. Now, the new Act threatens, in regard at all events to through rates, to deal with damaging freedom with these contract rates. A Railway Commission is constituted for dealing with various questions that may arise between the respective Companies, or between the Companies and the public. Under the sub-heading of "Traffic Facilities" they are empowered to deal with, amongst other things, through rates and the conditions of through traffic. They have to determine, for instance, whether a rate offered by one railway administration to another over whose line goods are to be forwarded, is a due and reasonable facility in the interests of the public, and they will be empowered to refuse or to allow a proposed rate, or to fix such other as may be deemed just and reasonable. That the Act speaks with no uncertain sound upon this matter is evident in the provision that "the Commissioners shall have full power to decide that any proposed through rate is due and reasonable, notwithstanding that a less amount may be allotted to any forwarding administration out of the through rate than the maximum rate which the railway administration is entitled to charge." We are not here dealing with the question from the point of view of public convenience. Our present purpose is simply to indicate the nature of the Companies' grievance, and it is evident that the new Act does affect their position in some not unimportant respects. The objections now raised by the Companies were present to the minds of the Select Committee who reported upon the Act. They had before them a suggestion that a clause should be introduced excluding existing contracts from the operation of the Act. They pronounced against that course upon grounds which it might be somewhat difficult to substantiate. If existing contracts, they contended, were excluded each railway Company would come under a different law, for they would all claim the liberty to interpret the Act according to their own view of their contractual rights. The answer to that, we suppose, would be that if, so far as the contracts were concerned, each Company would be under a different law, this would be nothing more or less than the Secretary of State had contemplated when, in the exercise of his statutory powers, he concluded those contracts; and as most of them are of more than 30 years' standing, there would be nothing new in the diversity of obligations that would rest upon the Companies.

But it will be seen that the discussion cannot go far without bringing into view points of great importance and difficulty, with which the lawyers may have to deal. The Companies, we understand, make no secret of their determination to sue the Secretary of State if those provisions of the Act which derogate from their contractual rights are put in force against them. The question that would have to be determined in that case would be how far an agreement entered into by the Secretary of State for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of an Act of Parliament can be overridden by an Act of the Indian Legislature. To hold that the Act overrides agreements entered into under the conditions indicated is to attribute to an inferior legislature the right to abrogate contracts entered into by the Imperial Government under the express provisions of an Act of the Imperial Legislature. It will be seen, therefore, that constitutional questions of great importance are involved. These, however, might be left on one side, if it were held that the contracts themselves are not exclusive of the operations of Indian statutes. It appears from Sir Andrew Scoble's observations, in presenting the report of the Select Committee, that he holds that the particular Companies in question are by implication bound to carry on their business in accordance with the law for the time being in force in the country. It is worth while, however, to point out that while there is no express clause on the subject in the contracts with the G. I. P., the B. B. and C. I., and the Madras Railways, in the contracts of nine other Companies it is expressly provided that they shall carry on the business of carriers in accordance with the law for the time being. We may expect, if the matter is brought before the law courts, to find much made of this distinction. Why, it will be asked, are the contracts with the greater Companies silent upon this question, while those with the other Companies make express provision against the exclusion of the provision of the local law. It would be rash to anticipate either the course of argument upon this point or the decision that an English tribunal might pronounce upon it. It is to be hoped, however, that that very important *tertium quid*, the public, will not be forgotten in any conflict that may arise between the Government and the Companies. The Act was introduced for public convenience, and it will be a misfortune if the public interest in this connection should prove to be incompatible with the interests of the Railway Companies. They are essentially English corporations who are developing India with the aid of almost exclusively English capital, and it would be a serious misfortune for this country if any misunderstanding that might arise between Government and the Companies were to result in a weakening of confidence at home in the absolute safety of English capital invested in Indian railways.

THE volume on "the Presidential Armies of India" to which the name of the late Colonel Rivett-Carnac is attached will be regarded with melancholy personal interest in this Presidency, where Colonel Rivett-Carnac was sincerely esteemed. There were not many officers in India during his time who had a finer enthusiasm for the military career than he, or who had taken greater pains to make themselves acquainted with military history and literature. Occasional contributions from his pen which appeared in our columns showed that he had read widely and could think wisely upon most matters of military policy; and when he died three years ago, in the flower of his age, it was felt by those who knew him best in India that in the quondam Military Secretary to Sir Arthur Hardinge the country had lost a soldier of versatile capacity, who would have been invaluable upon that superior staff which always is to be, but never is, constituted. It is not his fault if the work which he has bequeathed to us comes below the expectations to which its title gives rise. Six chapters in it are his; the rest are described as "a continuation and general remarks on India" by Colonel Laurie. Colonel Rivett-Carnac has not been fortunate in his continuator. His own portion of the work is manifestly but the beginning of a larger enterprise, in the course of which, had he lived to complete it, he would doubtless have told the story of the growth of the Presidency army system in India with the intelligence of a historian and with the fulness of technical knowledge of a studious and observant soldier. As the work went on he would doubtless have seen that he had laid his foundations too broadly, and that the summary of the early history of British rule in India of which these six chapters consist might with advantage have been curtailed. If his purpose was what we suppose it to have been—to trace the history of the separate armies from the early days of their organization, to describe their development, and to give a clear and detailed account of their present organization—then we can only say that his continuator has succeeded marvellously in breaking the chain of continuity. The result is that it would be hard to find a volume in military history that does less for the fulfilment of its professed purpose; for we have no hesitation in saying that any intelligent subaltern could in a column of newspaper print give a clearer and a fuller idea of the Presidency armies system than Colonel Lawrie has done in the ample space put at his service. Even as a piece of industrious compilation the work is as badly done as it is possible to be. A writer may compile and copy as much as he likes, provided his quotations have some relation to the subject in hand. But to Colonel Lawrie the sense of fitness and proportion is altogether missing, and at the slightest suggestion he breaks off from his theme, and drags in a long reference to an altogether extraneous subject. As a sample of that particular literary vice we may notice an altogether inexplicable tacking on to a chapter on the sieges of Madras and Pondicherry of long extracts from Mr. Dosabhai Framji's "History of the Parsis." But Colonel Laurie's literary workmanship must be seen to be appreciated. Take, for example, this remarkable passage from his preface:—"One hundred years after India's severest trial, the great Bengal Sepoy Mutiny had a similar effect on the entire domiaion, as, from our putting down the rebellion by the most decisive measures—so materially assisted by the Presidency Armies, and even patriotic 'Interloping' Volunteers, with such mighty men as Venables, the noble-hearted, who equipped a force and held a district, and the Calcutta Volunteer Guards, who were ready, with their Interlopers' corps of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, to defend the city against any number of rebel sepoys—as was also the case at Arrah, in Rajshahye, Pubna, Kishnaghur, and other stations—the thunder passed away; the air was cleared; and the Englishman's 'loved,' but too much neglected, India was saved." Work done in this fashion is the bane of criticism, and is sheer waste of good paper and ink. To us in India who know well what Colonel Rivett-Carnac was capable of, it must seem a grievous thing that anything he ever wrote should have fallen into hands so manifestly unfit to do justice to it.

WE publish to-day the judgments of Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Candy in reversal of the decision of the Third Presidency Magistrate, under which Mr. E. M. Slater, the Bombay agent of the Bank of Bengal, was fined Rs. 200 for defaming a shipowner named Joosub Peerbhoy. It is not often that the High Court, in the exercise of its revisionary powers, thinks it necessary to differ from the Court below in its interpretation of the facts. But no one can read these two judgments without seeing that there was ample warrant for the course that has been taken. The defendant's justification of the alleged defamation rested mainly upon the existence of an agreement with the man who complained that he had been defamed to pay Rs. 5,000 to the Bank on the day on which the ship on which the Bank had advanced half-a-lakh sailed for Jeddah. The Magistrate had held that the existence of this agreement had not been proved. But the Court found that no reason had been alleged for this finding, and that it was obviously wrong. The careful examination to which Mr. Justice Birdwood submits the evidence in his judgment has placed it beyond doubt that on this important point the Magistrate was in error. The agreement being established, the only question that remained was whether, in bringing Hajee Joosub's violation of it to the notice of his partner, he used language that was unwarranted by the circumstances. The charge that he made was that Joosub had "misappropriated" the money that he had agreed to pay on the day the ship sailed. Mr. Justice Candy, relying on etymology and common sense, defined misappropriation as "wrong appropriation," and if the circumstances are considered, Mr. Slater chose the one word that best described what had happened. The injured ship-owner, having received fares and freight on account of the mortgaged ship, kept them to himself, when, according to his promise, he should have handed them over to the representative of the mortgagee. This, to use Mr. Justice Candy's phrase, was wrong appropriation. The letter complained of will appear to most people as the letter which any business man who had to deal with a similar set of circumstances would have written to a person who had acted as Joosub did. It would not be necessary to get in a passion in order to write such a letter about such a proceeding. Mr. Slater will seem to most people to have written the right thing, and—what is of even more importance in its bearing upon the question of privilege—to have written it to the right man. For Balladina was, as Mr. Justice Birdwood pointed out, "the partner of the complainant in the very transactions to which the letter related." There was no man, therefore, to whom the complaint could have been more becomingly addressed, particularly as Joosub himself was not to be found by the most diligent search. It was rather hard upon Mr. Slater that he should have had to wait until the facts became before the High Court for the right interpretation to be put upon them. But the judgments delivered on Tuesday have vindicated his action, and we believe that the public will approve the strictly equitable and common sense view which the two Judges have taken of his share in the transaction.

THE observations which Mr. Charles Douglas made yesterday at the meeting of the Bank of Bombay invite attention as the comments of a practical man of business on the immediate effect of American silver legislation upon the Indian export trade. The rupee price of produce, he pointed out, has fallen in almost exact proportion with the advance in exchange, and forward contracts for cotton

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

LORD SALISBURY AND THE KAISER.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Lord Salisbury had an interview with the German Emperor at Osborne to-day.

FRANCE'S INTEREST IN AFRICA.

In the House of Commons this evening, in reply to a question, Sir James Fergusson said that an agreement between France and England concerning Africa had been concluded.

GREAT STRIKE AND LOCKOUT.

THE WELSH COLLIERIES AT A STANDSTILL.

An immense strike, resulting in a lockout has occurred among the coal miners in South Wales.

Ninety thousand hands are idle at the docks and collieries, and the railways are consequently paralysed.

DISSATISFACTION IN THE HORSE ARTILLERY.

LONDON, August 7.

A slight mutiny has broken out in the Royal Horse Artillery detachment at Exeter. The men accused allege harsh treatment as their reason.

CHOLERA AT SUEZ.

Several officials at Suez are stated to be undeniably suffering from cholera, but the fact is concealed by the authorities.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY ON ENGLAND'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a banquet given last night at the Mansion House to her Majesty's Ministers, said that the situation everywhere was pacific.

The Anglo-German agreement had removed all cause that might have arisen for a quarrel.

His Lordship dwelt on the growing prosperity of Egypt, which he said was due to the energy of the successive Ministries, and also to Sir Evelyn Baring, and his subordinates.

His Lordship hoped the time would come when Egypt would be able to do without England, but that time had not yet arrived.

The withdrawal of the British forces from Egypt depended greatly on the other nations who are able to either advance or retard their departur .

In conclusion, his Lordship said that the mandate of the Government in regard to Ireland had been fulfilled.

BREACH ON THE CAWNPORE-LUCKNOW SECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

All communication between Cawnpore and Lucknow is severed as the railway line has been breached near Unao, and the country is all flooded.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Aug. 6.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay to-day.

PENANG, Aug. 7.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene left for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, Aug. 7.

Mail steamer Malwa, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady ; Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8½ ,, ,,	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days'sight	1s. 7⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	93½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. ,,	83½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	50½d. per oz.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, August 6.

10 p.m.	77·4

THURSDAY, August 7.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	78·6
2 p.m.	76·5
4 p.m.	78·8

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered	59	34	61	03	64	37	49	41
August 7, Thursday	2	2	1	90	1	0	0	39
Total	61	36	62	93	65	37	49	80
Total of corresponding date last year	55	39	60	24	58		[illegible]	9
Do. in 1888	47	90	41	73	46		[illegible]	

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

The proceedings of the meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, held last evening, were of more than usual interest. The chairman, Mr. Charles Douglas, of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., in addressing the meeting on the principal financial topics of the day, referred at some length to the silver question, wisely avoiding a forecast of the future, and confining himself as much as possible to actual facts. He remarked that the rupee value of produce had declined in almost exact proportion to the advance in exchange, and that the whole produce of the country had suddenly been changed in value by 15 or 20 per cent. What the effect of this would be no one could say; and though they must hope that things would adjust themselves, they might be certain that this adjustment would take time, and that many fortunes would be affected in the process. The great and steady increase in the trade of Bombay of late years had been concurrent with a falling exchange being much influenced thereby ; and it was, in his opinion, impossible, without some anxiety and a sense of the necessity of great caution, to look at a change which altered all the conditions of the working of this vast trade. The directors' report, which showed that the past half-year had been the most prosperous that the Bank has ever had, was adopted with the audited accounts. On the motion of Mr. Vijbhookandas Atmaram, the meeting recorded with deep regret the retirement of Mr. W. Fraser, the late secretary and treasurer, expressing their deep sense of gratitude for his life-long services to the Bank, which he so ably managed. On the motion of Mr. Shapurjee B. Barucha, who made some humorous though pertinent remarks, a vote of thanks was passed to the directors and officers of the Bank ; and the proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman, proposed by Mr. L. Penny of the Bombay Gas Works.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

Our London correspondent on July 19th writes : —Although little has been heard publicly of Mr. Malabari since his arrival in this country, the successful drawing room meeting, held under the presidency of Lord Reay at Mrs. Jeune's on Monday, showsthat he has not been idle. Royalty was represented by Princess Christian and the Duchess of Connaught, and the gathering is believed to have been the most influential of its kind ever held in connection with an Indian question. Some admirable resolutions were adopted, speeches on behalf of the object of the movement being made by ladies and gentlemen belonging to different parties. Mr. Malabari has shown good sense in leaving domestic reform aside for the moment in order to attack the inconsistencies and anomalies of the position of the Government of India, in being responsible for the absurdities and cruelty of some of the existing marriage laws. The consequence is that he has enlisted the sympathy and active support of many who might not otherwise have been disposed to help. He tells me that members of both Houses of Parliament and of all shades of political opinion are not only willing but eager to assist. He, however, is for the present holding them in reserve, and he has steadily declined to have public meetings or interviews. He says that the social customs of India are not suitable for public discussion. All he asks for the moment is a consideration of the legal aspects. He is very sanguine of succeeding in his desires. He thinks that the Government cannot, as he puts it, possibly escape from him, while his Hindoo opponents will be unable to consistently oppose him any longer. He reckons on receiving support from the highest downwards, from political leaders no less than from distinguished philanthropists. He has written a stirring pamphlet, entitled "An Appeal from the Daughters of India," which will be published in a few days. I have been favoured with a proof of the brochure, and judging from a hasty glance at its contents, Mr. Malabari has put the arguments in favour of his proposed changes of the law with great force.

A Treasury minute, recommending the commutation of certain hereditary pensions that excite so much the righteous indignation of the junior member for Northampton, has just been issued. My Lords propose that the payment of £965 to the Duke of St. Albans as "Master Surveyor and Keeper of the Hawks" should be commuted for 19 years' purchase. The other salaries or pensions proposed to be dealt with in a similar way are as follows :—Duke of Hamilton, Keeper of the Palace and Gardens of Holyrood, £45 ; Marquis of Downshire, Constable of the Fort of Hillsborough, in County Down, £60-16-8 ; Lord Exmouth, £2,000 in consideration of the "distinguished service" of his ancestor the Naval Commander in the time of George III. ; and Lord Rodney, £2,000 granted by the same monarch for "eminent" naval services. The commutation period is not the same in each case, but it averages 27 years. Mr. Bradlaugh intends to move that the House disapproves of the Treasury recommendations, and we may expect a lively speech from him when he brings the subject forward. He is more interesting when dealing with perpetual pensions, which he thoroughly understands than when holding forth on the iniquities of British rule in India, about which necessarily he is only imperfectly informed.

The return asked for by Mr. Bradlaugh giving details of the annual compassionate allowances paid by India has been issued this morning. The sums granted to members of the Home Establishment include £250 to the late Mr. W. G. Pedder ; and £120 to Colonel W. F. B. Laurie described as a "hired waiter." Among the pensions paid to families of officers killed in the discharge of their duty are the following :—To Mrs. H. C. Savage, in consideration of the gallant conduct of her first husband, Monsieur Jordan, during the Mutiny, £50 ; the two daughters of Mr. H. V. Conolly, Madras Civil Service, who was murdered by the Moplahs in 1855, £75 each ; the two sisters of Mr. T. T. Cooper killed in 1878, £50 each ; the widow of Assistant Superintendent De Rœpstorff, murdered at Port Blair in 1883, Rs. 100 per mensem ; and the widow of Mr. W. B. Prescott, Superintendent of Police, killed by rioters at Broach in 1885 ; the same, Mrs. A. Munday and Mrs. S. Ransom, sisters of the late Lieutenant Thomas Waghorn, R. N., of overland route fame, receive £25 each. The pensions granted "on the ground of special service, &c.," are five in number and include the following :—Mr. W. Macpherson, late Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, for service in India and at the India Office, £600 ; Mr. R. Spruce, in recognition of the value of his services in connection with cinchona, £50 ; and Mrs. E. V. G. Yardley, £250. The "cause of pension" in the latter case is that the recipient is the daughter of the Princess of Coorg. Of the gratuities the highest was £500 granted to the widow of Mr. W. Wells, Comptroller of Civil Accounts in Burma, in recognition of his services and of the fact that his death was attributed to the additional duties imposed upon him.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 6th inst., M. Charles Pernet, the Consul for France, and one of the patrons of the Cercle, in the chair.

Two French members of the institution, M. Pernet and M. Rousset, recited monologues, followed by a monologue, "De Calais a Douvres," by Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, which was delivered in capital style. A reading by Mr. Saklatvala terminated the proceedings.

The efforts of the Cercle Littèraire towards the advancement of the study of the French language in Bombay have been so far appreciated by all lovers of the language that the Minister of Public Instruction at Paris had presented to the Society, at the recommendation of Professor Darmesteter, one of its honorary members, a splendid collection of French works on literature, art, science, history, &c. These books have been received by the Society, through M. Y. Vernin of Paris, one of its honorary members. The Cercle boasts of a library unique of its kind in India.

FLOODS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You may have heard that there has, during this morning, been some little delay to trains on this railway, owing to heavy rain within thirty or forty miles of Bombay.

I am glad to be able to say that although the line has been damaged in three or four places by floods, the water has rapidly subsided, and with some little delay to two or three of the morning trains, the whole has now been set right again, and trains are being worked without interruption.

I shall be much obliged if you will insert this in your issue of to-morrow.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

G. I. P. R. Offices, August 7.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Ashley, Assistant Political Agent at Aden, has been granted two months' extension of leave.

The services of Lieut. W. M. Watson, A.-D.-C. to the Political Resident at Aden, have been replaced at the disposal of Government.

The services of Lieut. C. M. Cockcraft, S.C., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Lieut. C. D. Lester, S.C., has been granted leave for six months, on medical certificate.

Captain J. W. Gordon, S.C., has been permitted to return to duty.

Surgeon-Major S. J. Goldsmith, I.M.S., has been granted three months' medical certificate.

Colonel C. H. Coles, S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service.

The inspection special train leaving Madras next Sunday will be run as an express train with fourteen vehicles, in order to determine whether it is possible to accelerate the speed of mail trains between Madras and Bombay.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Bank was held last evening at the Bank's premises, Mr. Charles Douglas (of Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart and Co.,) the president of the Board of Directors, being in the chair. The following report of the directors, dated 3rd July last, was submitted :—

The directors submit to the shareholders their usual statement of liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the Bank, as at the close of the half-year ended 30th June last. They report also that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 11,49,381-14-7 ; to which has to be added the balance carried forward from the previous half-year, *viz.* Rs. 1,52,094-3-4 ; making together Rs. 13,01,476-1-11, which the directors have decided to apply as under :—To a dividend at 12 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, Rs. 6,00,000 ; to reserve fund, Rs. 3,00,000 ; to fund for losses, Rs. 1,00,000 ; to bonus to pension fund and employes, Rs. 50,000 ; to bonus to Mr. Fraser on retirement, Rs. 21,000 ; and to carry forward Rs. 2,30,476-1-11; total Rs. 13,01,476-1-11. The chief characteristic of the past half-year has been the intense stringency in the money market for the first three months, owing to the insufficiency of banking capital in the country to finance the largely increased trade. The year opened with a Bank rate of 7 per cent., which rapidly rose under great pressure to 12 per cent, continuing at that rate till the beginning of April. At this period the position became suddenly reversed. The influence of prospective silver legislation in America induced a rapid influx of remittances from London, producing plethora were stringency had existed, and causing an almost immediate fall in the rate to 6 per cent. at which it continued during the remainder of the half-year. In the face of our rapidly expanding trade, and with a desire to further ensure public confidence, the directors feel it incumbent on them to build up a more substantial reserve fund, and in pursuance of that object apportion Rupees 3 lacs of the current profits to the augmentation of that fund, thereby raising it to Rs. 33,00,000. Considerable distrust has prevailed and several failures have taken place in native trading circles, involving the Bank in a few small losses aggregating under Rs. 35,000, which are provided for. The directors intimate with regret the retirement of Mr. William Fraser from the Bank's service in impaired health, and in recognizing his long and valued services have granted him a bonus of Rs. 21,000. To fill the vacancy they have appointed Mr. James Hume Sleigh, for many years Inspector and latterly Deputy Secretary, to be Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank. Sir Frank Forbes Adam resigned his seat at the board prior to leaving for Europe, and in his place the directors appointed Mr. L. R. W. Forrest. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and Mr. Harold R. King are the directors, who retire on this occasion, and both are eligible for re-election. Mr. N. S. Symons, one of the auditors, having resigned his appointment, the shareholders at a special general meeting held on 29th May last elected Mr. R. Baumbach to fill the vacancy. The shareholders will require to elect auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration. The present auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

The report of the auditors, Messrs. R. Baumbach and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, was as follows :—We have completed the audit of the Bank's accounts for the half-year ended 30th June last. We counted and examined the cash on hand as at the close of business on 30th June, and checked the closing accounts of the branches with their respective ledgers at head office, and found them correct. The securities on account of the reserve fund stand at their original cost, and those as investments at under present market prices. The securities against advances, and those deposited by constituents for safe custody agree with their registers. The balance sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the books and documents relating thereto, and contains a full and fair statement showing the Bank's true position at the close of the half-year.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said : Gentlemen,—It falls to my lot to-day to move the adoption of the directors' report, and it gives me special pleasure to do so because the the past half year has been the most prosperous that the Bank has ever had. I have not got the gift of public speaking which so eminently distinguished my predecessor in this chair, and if I consulted my own inclinations, I would cut my remarks as short as possible, but there are some matters that must be referred to, as, I think, they may have an important bearing on the future business of the Bank. My task is rather difficult one, as I must refer to the silver question which is puzzling wiser heads than mine. I will endeavour to avoid the folly of attempting to forecast the future, and confine myself as much as possible to actual facts. As I have already said, the profits of the past year are the largest on the record of this Bank, but the profits for the whole 12 months fall considerably short of the preceding year. I wish to call your attention for a few minutes to some facts connected with the working of the Bank which, I think, are instructive, and which may have an influence on the future. The second half of 1889 was one of the worst we have had for a long time, as it was impossible to find employment for money ; and at one time it looked as if an easy money market was likely to extend well into the new year. The change, when it came, was a sudden one, and from January to the middle of April the complaint was that there was not enough money to finance the enormous trade that was going on. During these four months the bulk of the profits for this year were made ; and if it had not been for the sudden influx of money in April, caused by the anticipated silver legislation in America and the consequent decline in discount rates here, our profits in May and June would have been very much larger than they were. I think we must consider ourselves very fortunate that we are able in four months to make for the poor returns of eight months, but we must not forget that we were favoured by exceptional circumstances. The cotton receipts in Bombay for the year were the largest on record, being 2,238,000 bales against an average for the last ten years of 1,648,000. Compared with last year, the excess was 233,000 bales, of the value of about Rs. 2,33,000,00. The demand for shipment was good, and prices ruled high, the average for the first four months of the year being fully Rs. 10 per candy higher than the two previous years, and Rs. 20 per candy above 1887-1888, when the receipts were 700,000 bales less. From this it will be seen that the scarcity of money was in a great measure due to the unusually large cotton crop and the high prices ruling for it. And if anything should occur either to reduce our crops, or to reduce their values, we might see a very different state of affairs. So far the prospects of the crops for the coming season are excellent, but a new case of uncertainty has been introduced, the consequences of which it is impossible to foresee. By an Act of Legislation in the United States of America, the value of silver has been raised to such an extent that exchange in India has already advanced nearly 20 per cent., and it may advance still further. The immediate effect of this has been that the rupee price of ready cotton has declined here about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per candy, and forward contracts for next season are being made at fully Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per candy below those ruling for similar contracts last year. Other descriptions of produce have been less affected than cotton, but nearly all have declined in value, and holders of produce have already made heavy losses. So far these losses have fallen on dealers who were strong enough to bear the strain ; but when the new crops come to market, the loss will fall on the ryots, who have nothing to fall back upon, and as their purchasing powers far other articles must be reduced the volume of both import and export trade as measured in rupees will be affected. The advocates of bi-metallism who have been urging the rehabilitation of silver as the cure for all evils, maintain that as silver advances the price of Indian products in European markets will also advance, and we must hope that they will prove correct, but so far there is no sign of this. The only material change we see in price is that the rupee value of produce has declined in almost exact proportion to the advance in exchange. There probably is nothing new in this to you, gentlemen ; but I have been obliged to refer to these matters in order to make what I am now going to say about this Bank clear. Some people may think that this question of exchange affects only the Banks with the exchange bnsiness ; but I think that the business of this Bank will be affected as much as any, although the cause may not be so directly traceable to silver. So long as the trade of this country is mainly with gold-using countries, gold will continue to be the true measure of value of all commodities, and any circumstance which alters the relative value of our currency to gold will affect the trade of this country, and consequently affect the volume of business done by this Bank and the other Presidency Banks, which may be truly called the mainsprings of the trade of their respective districts, whether that trade is for export or for local requirements. I am not now going into elaborate statistical figures, but I would ask you for a moment to consider what this change that has been forced upon us really is. It is that the whole produce of this country—the fruit of the toil of millions and the wealth of all trading with Europe—has suddenly been changed in value by 15 or 20 per cent. What the effect of this will be no man can say, but we must hope that things will adjust themselves, but of this we may be certain that this adjustment will take time, and that the fortunes of many will be affected. The great and steady increase which we have seen in the trade of Bombay of late years has been current with a falling exchange, and has, I believe, been much influenced thereby. It is impossible to look at a change which alters all the conditions of the working of this vast trade without some anxiety and a sense of the necessity of great caution. The uncertainty regarding the future has intensified the feeling of distrust that has been more or less prevalent in the bazaar for many months past, and this has rendered it necessary for our executive to contract the volume of business in some directions. In making these remarks I have no wish to create an unfavourable impression regarding the future. This Bank is in a splendid position, and has a large and steady business which, I am convinced, will bring in good profits, whatever the result of the Silver Bill may be, but the amount of that profit must, to a considerable extent, depend on the state of general trade. I think it is, therefore, clearly our duty to take advantage of present good fortune to strengthen our position ; and to build up such reserves that, if it should happen that our profits are reduced for a time, we will be able to use, if necessary, the whole of those profits for distribution to shareholders, and to maintain our dividends at the present level. In pursuance of this policy, your directors have placed Rs. 3,00,000 to the reserve fund, which with Rs. 50,000 added to this fund on 31st December last brings the total amount up to Rs.33,00,000 lacs. They have also added 1 lac to the fund for losses which now forms a most valuable safeguard. I believe that the bulk of the shares are held by permanent investors who would rather have a steady and certain dividend than a fluctuating one, although it might sometimes exceed the 10 per cent., which you are now getting. Unless some unforeseen event occurs, I think we may now safely calculate on these regular dividends, and if in the future the reserves of the Bank are sufficiently strong to justify the directors in increasing the dividend with the power to maintain the increased rate, I have no doubt that they will gladly do so. Of course, it must be understood that in saying this I am stating my own opinions, and in no way pledging my successors to a fixed line of policy. During the past year there have been considerable changes in the Board and in the officials of the Bank. Your late President, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, has left Bombay to take up his post in the home firm where, no doubt, his abilities and geniality will make him friends, as they did in Bombay, and his place has been taken by Mr. L. R. W. Forrest. By the sad death of Mr. Harold R. King, the Board has lost another valuable member. To fill this vacancy the directors have appointed Mr. J. L. Symington, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., and they ask the shareholders to confirm him. The retirement of Mr. William Fraser from the management of the Bank must have been noticed with regret by all shareholders, as he was well known to most of them, and I think I may say that he was popular with all who knew him. All who have worked with him must bear testimony to his abilities, but I think that the best proof that I can produce of his ability is to state that during the six-and-a-half years in which he was in charge of the Bank, the net profits realized were Rs. 72,33,000 or over 72 per cent. of the capital. That is a record which any Banker may be proud of and particularly so in this case, as the position of the Bank and the extent of the business steadily progressed under his management, and the profits realized were the result of the active pushing of steady and safe business. That this could not be done without constant attention and much hard work I need not say. In this room last year a gentleman said that the manager of this Bank required a "three o'clock-in-the-morning nerve," and as he was satisfied with results, I suppose he implied that Mr. Fraser had this. Well, gentlemen, I am sorry to say that the constant attentions which Mr. Fraser bestowed on your affairs seriously impaired his health, and hastened the resignation which he had been contemplating. I am happy to say that I hear he is now restored to health, and I trust he will enjoy the leisure which he has earned so well. In appointing Mr. J. H. Sleigh to succeed Mr. Fraser, the directors feel confident that they will have your approval. Mr. Sleigh has been connected with the Bank since its foundation, and has before acted as secretary, during which time he gained the full confidence of the directors. We hope that the Bank will be as prosperous under his management as it has been in the past. (Applause.)

It was then proposed by the chairman, seconded by Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., and carried, "That the statement of accounts, made up to 30th June last and the directors' report, now laid before the meeting, be and are hereby approved and adopted."

It was proposed by Mr. N. M. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Vijbhookhandas Atmaram, and carried "That Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., be re-elected a director of the Bank.

On the motion of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, it was resolved, "That Messrs. R. Baumbach and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna be re-elected auditors, and that a sum of Rs. 1,000 each be fixed as their remuneration for each audit."

Mr. Vijbhookandas Atmaram proposed, "That this meeting records with deep regret the loss of the valuable services, which this Bank has sustained, by the retirement of Mr. W. Fraser and expresses the shareholders' deep sense of gratitude for his life-long services to the Bank, which he so ably conducted ; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Fraser. He said that after what they had heard from their worthly chairman with reference to the services of an old officer of that Bank, he would only say a few words in support of his proposition. They all knew well Mr. Fraser, who had served that Bank in several capacities for a number of years with zeal and integrity. He devoted his whole life to the interests of the Bank as if they were his own. Latterly when Mr. Fraser assumed charge as head of the Bank, his work become manifold and also very trying; but he mastered it with tact and judgment. To their great regret Mr. Fraser, had now retired, and he (Mr. Vijbhookandas) was happy to say that the directors, with their usual sound judgment, had rightly anticipated the wishes of the shareholders in recognizing the services of an officer who so ably devoted his zeal and energy to the interest of the Bank by proposing to give him a bonus of Rs. 21,000. He hoped that the meeting would adopt the proposition with one voice and accord. (Applause.)

Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas seconded the proposition, and it was carried with acclamation.

Mr. S. B. Bharucha said that he was entrusted with the pleasing duty of proposing a vote of thanks to the directors and officers of the Bank. The Bank had now to look back to a long term of uninterrupted prosperity, and when that was followed by the last two years of great monetary stringency and utter want of confidence, it helped them to show whether they owed them good fortune to singularly calm seas and propitious winds at their backs, or to good and sterling captainship. (Hear, hear.) It helped them to discover whether there was recklessness born of prosperity and the betrayal of confidence lightly and inconsiderately placed. What these last two years helped them to show was the largest dividend on record with perhaps the lingering regret, which a cynic would have called happiness, that their neighbours were as prosperous as themselves. (Applause.)

Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

On the motion of Mr. L. Penny, seconded by Mr. Vijbhookandas Atmaram, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceeding terminated.

Mr. Lee Warner, in a communication to the Secretary to Government (Educational Department) says that on his recent visit to England, he was requested by the Committee of the Baigrie Memorial Fund to consider the subject of the selection of pictures, and he consulted Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A. Subsequently he had an opportunity of seeing the Earl of Carlisle, who cordially promised his assistance and expressed the greatest interest in the success of the Baigrie Gallery. The Committee then discussed the report which he communicated to them, and accepted with gratitude Lord Carlisle's offer of help, and authorised him to select the three pictures which his lordship recommended, as a commencement of the collection. The pictures selected were (*i*) a portrait of Lord Lawrence by Watts, which the owner, Mr. Francis Buxton, kindly permitted him to have copied ; (*ii*) the Temeraire by Turner, exhibited in the National Gallery ; (*iii*) the portrait of Lord Heathfield with the keys of Gibraltar, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, also in the National Gallery. Lord Carlisle kindly consented to choose the artists, and they agreed to furnish the pictures, subject to his lordship's approval. The copies are almost ready, and £150 are due for them. The cost of their frames will be an additional expense. The pictures are to be brought out by trooper. The Committee have also determined to add to the collection, as funds permit, the following :—A landscape by Constable ; a portrait by Gainsborough ; The Vagrants by F. Walker ; The Huguenots by Millais ; The Age of Innocence by Reynolds ; a picture of animals by Landseer, and The Blind Beggar by Dyckman. They would have been glad to have purchased original works for the collection, but the funds at their disposal prohibit such a course.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* PARSEES.

(*Continued.*)

Play in this match was resumed yesterday at a little past noon, on a very soaked, dead wicket, owing to the heavy rain last night, and, though it was impossible that Poona could win against such a heavy score as 248, they would doubtless have made more than they did if the wicket had continued easy. As it was, they made a draw of it, very much, of course, in favour of the Parsees, but still a draw. The match will be a memorable one in more than one respect. The feature of Wednesday's play was Mr. Gagrat's century, which contributed so largely to the Parsee innings of 248, their highest up to date. The feature of yesterday's play was an event which has been impending for the last year past in Parsee cricket, and which should certainly be decided once and for all now, to save any possible unpleasantness. We refer to Mr. Mody, the Parsee fast bowler, having at last been no-balled in a match for unfair bowling : and Mr. T. R. Phillips, himself a cricketer of no little experience, is the first umpire who has had the courage to act up to his opinions, and take the initiative step. The only point was, it ought to have been done before Mr. Mody had despatched the first 5 wickets for 18 runs, especially as Mr. Punthaki, the Parsee umpire, admitted to Major Von Donop that he did think some of Mr. Mody's deliveries were unfair. The Major very naturally replied that he ought to have no-balled him, and Mr. Mody changed ends, but was at once no-balled by Mr. Phillips. He did subsequently bowl again, and fairly, but at nothing like his own ordinary pace, and was quite unsuccessful. It is his great pace that makes him so deadly and he cannot apparently attain this except by throwing, when bowling fairly he has not Mr. Pavri's command over the ball in variety of pitch and pace, and is of little use. Our readers will remember the discussion in the papers on this same point last February after the English Team match. Since then Mr. Mody has slightly altered his action, but not enough, and his captain Mr. Patel, himself openly admitted in the tent that he thought some, but not all, of his balls were throws. But this is precisely the opinion held by nine-tenths of those who have watched his bowling, and it is certainly a blot—and the only one—on the Parsee team, who call themselves, and rightly so, the champion team in India, that they should include a bowler about *any* of whose deliveries there can be a question. By sheer patience and keenness, and a careful study of the game the Parsees have raised themselves into the very first rank of cricketers ; they have no lack of excellent bowling talent and Mr. Patel, in our opinion, should not play Mr. Mody again till all, and not only some, of his bowling is strictly fair. Otherwise, it will surely now lead to some friction, and damage the cordial harmony and friendly feeling that has always existed between themselves and the Bombay Gymkhana, besides seriously affecting the warm welcome they would otherwise meet with in England when they next take their team there.

The not-outs, Messrs. Croly and Clowes, resumed batting to the bowling of Messrs. Pavri and Mody, and little need be said of the play before tiffin. Mr. Mody was absolutely unplayable and clean bowled the first wickets with the total at 18 only. After the tiffin interval, Mr. Mody changed ends but was at once no-balled by Mr. Phillips and went off after finishing the over, Mr. Gagrat taking charge of his end, Mr. Machlivala succeeded him, and dismissed the Poona captain with what seemed suspiciously like a half volley, and then with the function of Mr. Wilson and Stockdale came the first stand of the day. The former was mixed at slip, a difficult catch, but the latter played first-rate cricket, and gave no chance till he sent up an easy one to Mr. Gagrat at long off, and that usually infallible catch, for some unaccountable reason, dropped it. But he very shortly after made amends, and with a very smart bit of fielding ran out Mr. Wilson, who had played an invaluable 23, and produced a partnership of 62 runs, which was of the utmost value to his side. Seven for 83. At 90 Mr. Young was very neatly taken at point, and Mr. Gagrat's hands were again responsible for a catch which, although difficult, gave Mr. Taylor a not-out innings.

The 100 was registered, and then Mr. Stockdale hoisted Mr. Pundole twice into the long field ; the first was rather badly misjudged by Mr. Bapasola but the second was magnificently held by Mr. Machliwala, in a sea of mud on the very edge of the boundary and was deservedly applauded. Mr. Stockdale consequently retired for a splendidly played 46—by far the best batting of the day—and made too at a critical period of the game against bowling and fielding which are not to be trifled with. The last wicket added 7 runs and the innings finished at 4-50 p.m. for 110 or 138 to the bad.

The Poona Eleven had consequently to follow on and in 35 minutes' play could only compile 9 for the loss of 4 good wickets. Mr. Mody took one of them, but he was bowling very much slower, and had ceased to be a terror. The three other wickets fell to Mr. M. Kanga at a cost of but 5 runs, a remarkably good performance. At 5-45 p.m. stumps were drawn, and the match left drawn, at the following score :—

PARSEES.

Mr M D Kanga c Young b Leslie	29
Mr D F Dubash c Croly b Leslie	18
Mr M E Pavri b Stockdale	7
Mr B D Gagrat not out	103
Mr N C Bapasola c Rhodes b Clowes	8
Mr D D Kanga c Croly b Stockdale	23
Mr J M Patel st Young b Leslie	8
Mr G Machliwala c Rhodes b Leslie	11
Mr S B Doctor l-b-w b Leslie	16
Mr R E Mody c Rhodes b Clowes	3
Mr D C Pundole c and b Clowes	3
Extras	14
Total	248

(Fall of the wickets.)

1-33 2-49 3-79 4-106 5-141 6-160 7-186 8-239 9-243 10-248

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dr Croly b Mody	7	c Pavri b Mody	5
Mr H Clowes b Mody	1		
Col Rhodes b Mody	0		
Capt Cox b Mody	2		
Capt Thomas b Mody	5	c Bapasola b M Kanga	0
Major Von Donop b Machliwala	3		
Mr F Wilson run out	23	b M Kanga	0
Mr H E Stockdale c Machliwala b Pundole	46	c and b M Kanga	3
Mr F Young c Kanga b Pundole	1		
Mr H F Taylor not out	15		
Mr C Leslie c Pavri b Pundole	1		
Extras	6	Extras	1
Total	110	(For 4 wickets)	9

(Fall of the wickets).

1st Innings.

1-7 2-9 3-10 4-13 5-18 6-25 7-87 8-90 9-103 10-110

2nd Innings.

1-5 2-5 3-9 4-9

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEES.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Leslie	190	69	12	5
Clowes	93	56	3	3
Stockdale	145	83	2	2
Taylor	25	10	1	0
Von Donop	25	16	2	0

POONA.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Pavri	125	34	11	0	...	...	...	...
Mody	60	22	4	5	30	3	4	1
Gagrat	25	12	1	0	...	...	...	...
Machliwala	20	12	0	1	...	...	...	...
Pundole	60	24	2	3	...	...	...	...
M D Kanga	...	...	...	...	35	5	5	3
Bapasola	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...

The same Poona team as above, with the exception of, we believe, the Military Secretary, Colonel Rhodes, who has to return to Poona, will play the Bombay Gymkhana to-day, play to commence at 11 a.m. Tents will be provided for ladies each day, and a band will be in attendance on Saturday afternoon. The latter's team is the following :—

Mr E E Steel	Mr J H Twiss
Mr F H Prevost	Capt L L Steele
Mr A E Barton	Mr Carnegie
Mr J F Edyvean	Mr E F Nicholson
Mr H Pogson	Mr F Clark
Mr R J Bentinck	

THE EUROPEAN ARMY IN INDIA.

A paper was read before the East India Association, by General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., on Friday, July 18th, on the proposed organisation of the European Army in India. The gallant officer said :—

In considering the important question of organizing the European force needed for the protection of our Eastern Empire three essential points must be steadily kept in view. First, the force must be thoroughly efficient in every respect. Second, the cost should not be excessive so that no undue strain may be thrown upon the finances of India. Third, both officers and soldiers should be perfectly contented. It cannot be denied that, under the present system, the necessity for continually withdrawing seasoned soldiers from regiments serving in India and replacing them with comparatively untrained recruits not only entails a very heavy expenditure upon the State but materially impairs the efficiency of the whole army, whilst it is, moreover, from the state of uncertainty it occasions, a frequent cause of dissatisfaction. Regiments at home may suddenly be deprived of their most promising recruits just as they are on the eve of being converted into smart soldiers, whilst regiments in India may similarly be denuded of their tried men to be replaced by youngsters, who, although excellent as raw material, have yet to be fashioned into the completely manufactured article, and who, at first, are naturally disinclined to fling off their old habits and to adopt the new ways of life so essential to the preservation of health in a tropical climate. Formerly, although occasionally large drafts were needed to fill up vacancies caused either by losses in action or during the prevalence of some severe epidemic, yet even then the recruit element formed but an unimportant portion of the mass and was consequently rapidly assimilated, whilst in every Company there were acclimatized non-commissioned officers and privates who took an interest in their newly joined comrades, and often exercised over them a very salutary influence. Under present circumstances the old feeling which in by-gone days formed so strong a bond of attachment between all ranks in every regiment, viz. *esprit de corps*, if not altogether destroyed has certainly been rudely shaken, and as the old soldiers, are mainly occupied with the thought of their approaching emancipation from military duty, the younger ones are frequently left to their own devices unchecked and unguided. The disadvantages arising from this unsatisfactory state of affairs has led to a demand for the re-formation of a local army, but to this measure in the opinion of many competent judges there are serious objections. During the rule of the East India Company the legitimate rivalry that existed between the Queen's and the Company's Services, acted as a healthy stimulant

found a large number of men of fair education and respectable character, who were tempted to enlist by the inducements offered to them of becoming warrant officers, or of obtaining one of the numerous births included in what was styled "The Town Mayor's List." As an old pensioner from a line regiment once remarked:—"It was only one man in a thousand who could obtain a commission, and it was then a question whether he benefited by his promotion, whilst, in the Company's service every man who was steady and fairly educated was sure, in the course of a few years, of succeeding to some appointment of sufficient emolument to admit of his entertaining a reasonable hope of being able to make a comfortable provision for his old age." Hence it was that the Company's recruiting sergeant often tapped a different stratum of our population than that reached by his rival of the line, and there was consequently really little competition between them. The great drawback to the Company's service was the fact of every soldier being compelled to remain in India without any intermission until he had completed his full period of service, or was invalided or pensioned; but, at the time of the amalgamation, the question was under consideration of allowing a certain number of well-conducted non-commissioned officers to proceed home every cold weather with the invalids returning the following season with the recruits, an arrangement that would have been attended with many advantages to the young soldiers, as from the date of embarkation until they joined their regiments, they would have been under the charge of mentors who would not have worn mere salt-water stripes, whose position therefore they would have respected, and whose warnings against the dangers and temptations of a tropical climate would not have passed unheeded, thus a saving of many young lives, sacrificed often through utter thoughtlessness, would have been effected, whilst, in the case of the old soldiers, the hope of obtaining the indulgence of a much prized furlough, would have kept many a man steady, who, in a fit of nostalgia, might otherwise have taken to drinking, and either brought himself to an early grave, or completely shattered his constitution and rendered himself unfit for further service.

FURLOUGH.

Any scheme for the reorganization of the Indian army should certainly embrace some provision for the grant of furlough to the non-commissioned grades. During the *regime* of the East India Company, soldiers permitted to hold posts of a quasi-civil character were only lent to the Civil Department under which they were employed, and, in case of misconduct, were liable at any time to be remanded to their regiments; subsequently a change took place in this respect, and a soldier selected for civil employ was required to take his discharge from the army, forfeiting any rights acquired from previous service, and commencing to serve *de novo* under civil rules as respects his claim to the receipt of a pension. This innovation proved prejudicial to the interests both of the state and of the individual. Under the old system, in case of any act of serious misconduct, or the repetition of any minor delinquency, an officer had no hesitation in requesting that the delinquent might be removed from his situation and remanded to military duty, and the knowledge of this fact had a wonderful effect in keeping men steady and well-behaved; but a superior naturally feels great compunction as to sending adrift in India, without any means of subsistence, a subordinate who may have faithfully served the State for several years in a military capacity; hence, if his connection with the army has ceased, offences are liable to be condoned until the offender becomes hardened, and eventually has to be dismissed and reduced to a state of absolute penury. There can be no doubt that independent of the inducements thus offered to men to enter the Service, it is in many respects advantageous to the State to have a few tried soldiers, on whom, in case of emergency, the civil authorities can rely, located at isolated stations throughout the country, but, for the reason just stated, it is advisable that in holding out to soldiers the hope of obtaining extra military employment, it should be distinctly understood that they would continue to be borne as supernumeraries on the rolls of their regiments to which they would be liable to be sent back in case of misbehaviour. It may be said that the measure now advocated would lead to the retention of the services of men beyond the age up to which, according to the medical statistics upon which the arguments for the abolition of the old local army were mainly based, it is advisable to keep European soldiers in India; but, in order that statistics may be relied upon, they must be complete. It is not sufficient simply to show that the percentage of mortality increases as age increases, but also that the ratio of progression, as compared with that of corresponding ages in a temperate climate, is excessive; moreover it is necessary to note the length of residence in the East of each individual whose death is recorded. Men going out to India of mature age and with fixed habits, are much more likely to succumb to the effects of climate than youngsters, so long as the latter are blessed with sound constitutions. From tables published by Sir James Annesley in 1831, it would appear that the percentage of mortality in former days amongst Europeans who had resided from twelve to eighteen years in India was less than among those who had been in the country for a shorter period. As a rule the officers of the Company's army entered the service young, between the ages of seventeen and nineteen, and many of them never returned to England until they were entitled to their pensions, yet, not including losses in action, the percentage of mortality amongst them was not inordinate, whilst the death-rate amongst the officers of line regiments was generally high. In like manner the health of the men of the Company's European regiments was ordinarily better than that of their comrades of the home army; this may perhaps be, in some degree, attributed to their being early initiated by their older comrades into habits essential for its preservation in a tropical climate, particularly as regards personal cleanliness and attention to diet. The high medical authority whose opinion I have already quoted recommended that every soldier should be "master of his exercises" before going to India, and this recommendation has been supported by another well-known writer, the late Dr. John Macpherson, who stated that it was a mistake to send out men who were not thoroughly drilled, as the greatest sickness, if not mortality, was to be found amongst recruits learning their drill, it is therefore desirable that, as already recommended, every soldier should be attached to the depot or home battalion for, at least, twelve months, but this rule need not apply to officers, who have the advantage of having been properly nourished from childhood, and consequently, as a rule, of possessing robust and vigorous constitutions. The soldier, on the contrary, previous to his enlistment has often been ill-fed, hence as in former days, many of them were frequently despatched to India a few weeks after entering the service, before their constitutions could be properly strengthened by the aid of the nourishment afforded by their liberal ration, on their arrival their frames were still immature and imperfectly developed, they were therefore wanting in the stamina needed to admit of their enduring the exhaustion caused by the intense heat of an Indian summer, or thoroughly rallying after an attack of any of the acute diseases incidental to the tropics, to which moreover they were sometimes predisposed, owing to torpidity in the action of the liver caused by the unaccustomed abundance of food and want of exercise during a three or four months voyage.

SERVE FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Under proper conditions, there is no reason why a soldier should not serve for twenty years in India with an unimpaired constitution, many of the non-commissioned officers of the Company's army who retired upon their pensions after completing twenty-one years' service were as hale and active as men who had never left England. Dr. F. J. Mouat, Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, who has devoted much attention to the subject and successfully combated the idea, at one time so prevalent, as to the general insalubrity of the East, in his able pamphlet, "The British Soldier in India," summing up his remarks as to the question of acclimatization, states, "With hill-stations within easy reach, with properly constructed barracks in the plains, with more suitable clothing and protection for the head of the soldier, and, above all, with the provision of healthy, moral, physical and intellectual recreation to wean the soldier from his present fatal habit of indulgence in the distilled poison of the bazaars, his chances of life and health in India need not be found below those of his class in more favoured countries." In the justice of these remarks every officer who has carefully studied the chief causes of disease amongst troops in either of the three Presidencies must fully concur. Although, owing to climate and other reasons it may not be in our power to follow the example of our great rival, Russia, in forming military colonies or settlements in her newly subjugated Provinces, yet it might be possible to establish at some of our hill-stations veteran battalions capable of performing mere garrison duty and, in time of trial, of relieving the regular troops holding the Forts of Allahabad, Ferozepore, &c., whilst the openings now afforded to Europeans of carrying on industrial pursuits in a good climate might induce a fair proportion of pensioners and even of men joining the reserve to elect to reside in India, and thus add materially to our military resources.

NOT A MERE LOCAL FORCE.

Regiments, constituted as those now proposed, though ordinarily restricted to service in India, yet forming an integral portion of the British army and, by the continuous interchange of officers, being fully identified with their home battalions, would never sink into a mere local force, they would retain all their regimental feeling and there would be no falling off in discipline or military spirit, whilst there would be every reason to confidently rely upon their being thoroughly efficient for, although a certain number would doubtless join the reserve after eight or twelve years' service, with the certainty of a pension, and the hope of succeeding to some of the appointments for which they would be eligible, there would always be a fair sprinkling of men prompted to remain with the colours. They would therefore include a due proportion of old and young soldiers which is so essential to real efficiency, for whilst the young soldier supplies dash, the old one gives steadiness and, in case of disaster, the presence of a few cool, determined veterans to serve as a *point d'appui* will often enable officers to rally a corpse which would otherwise, in spite of all their efforts, fall into utter disorder and confusion. The new organization could scarcely entail any increase of expenditure, and might indeed lead to some reduction. Regiments on home service, although perhaps still occasionally sending our drafts to their second battalions, would have the advantage of retaining their own contingent of recruits, whilst a spirit of contentment might be expected to prevail amongst both officers and men, the former would recognize the benefits of a system under which all would enjoy the opportunity of acquiring Indian military experience, at the same time those to whom it might be an object to pursue an Indian career would be able to do so without sacrificing their regimental prospects, and those whose means might admit of their remaining in England, would never be condemned to an undue length of service in a tropical climate, and the latter would feel that service in India was the result of their own free will, and that, whatever might be its disadvantages, at all events it carried with it compensatory rights and privileges.

OPENING OF THE COLABA SCHOOL CHAPEL.

A THANKSGIVING tea and public meeting, in continuation of the opening services, was held on Monday evening, when a very large number sat down to tea provided by the generosity and kindness of friends. Provision was made for 100, but considerably over that number attended, and fresh provisions had to be sent for, for the second and third sittings. Previous to the tea a photograph of the building was taken by Messrs. F. Ahrle and Co., and as the visitors were grouped in different parts of the building and grounds a pretty picture may be looked for. The following ladies assisted at the tea, both by gifts and personal help:—Mrs. Davey, Mrs. Geyer, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Bray, Mrs. Lyall, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Nicol, Miss Higgs, Miss Warner, Miss Clements, besides the gentlemen. Thanks to a number of friends, a garden has already been planted round the premises, which tends to make it look very pretty.

At the public meeting the chair was taken by Mr. David Gostling, F. R. I. B. A., and after the opening hymn and prayer the superintendent of the circuit, the Rev. George W. Clutterbuck, presented a statement of accounts and work. This was the third attempt that Wesleyan Methodism had made to occupy Bombay, the first having been made so far back as 1814. The present effort commenced with his appointment in 1886 and arrival early in 1887. Now, with the new building, there were three chapels of their own, regular preaching in four other stations—the Soldiers, and Sailors' Home, and the Colaba High School, at Colaba, a Native Mission with two Evangelists at Byculla, besides a Christian newspaper, the *Methodist Record*, published by them. The present building would cost Rs. 20,000, of which they had already received Rs. 4,500 in cash and promises.

The chairman of the district, Rev. A. Fentman of Benares, was then called upon, and he spoke in eulogistic terms of the building and of the work done by the young church, wishing it all future success. They might hope to raise Rs. 8,000 this year, which would be a very substantial amount under the circumstances. Application had been made to the present Society for a grant, and they still hoped some such assistance would be given.

Mr. H. A. Geyer said they had to be thankful to God for two things, for sending the man who had charge of their work, and for giving them so beautiful a structure. He thought the language of their hearts that night was that of one of the wall texts, "What hath God wrought?" With one or two appropriate illustrations he showed how there were captious people that would complain of and find fault with any work however perfect.

The next speaker was Mr. S. Tomlinson, the Waterworks Executive Engineer of the Municipality, who in a very thoughtful address expressed his sincere sympathy with the work. He was a member of another church, but he felt much interest both in the work of the church in whose interest they had gathered together, and in that of Mr. Clutterbuck, who he considered had showed great pluck in the successful establishment of the church. There was an uncertainty about a church that had no building of its own, but he generally found that when it had, "it had come to stay." He looked upon the increase of churches in India as a pledge that it was to be won for Christ. He contrasted the vitality of Christianity as compared with atheism and deduced therefrom, supernatural origin of Christianity.

Rev. E. H. Burrows, acting Wesleyan Chaplain at Poona, next gave an address on what was meant by a living aggressive church, which was well put and elicited the hearty applause of the audience.

Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, being called upon by the chairman to speak, said that he had asked him to preside that evening, not because, as stated by the chairman himself, he had been converted twenty-five years ago in their Great Queen Street Chapel in London, but because of his real sympathy with social Christianity. They believed in the *preaching* of the Gospel, none more than he, but he believed a good deal more in the *practice* of it. They were only just learning what sort of spirit it was that manifested itself at the marriage feast in Cana. Men had bodies as well as souls]; moreover, following the example of their master they were learning that it was possible to reach many souls through their bodies. They believed there was a breadth in Christ which few had learnt of. God forbid that they should ever teach a crabbed, cabinned, and confined Christianity which was only a miserable caricature of it. It was for that reason they had called their building a "Chapel and Lecture Hall." When people come to the services it would be to the chapel; when to their lectures and social entertainment, the lecture hall. Let none—poor souls who did so—in the future complain. He was thankful to have the chairman in his place and to know that in him he had an ardent sympathizer with their work. Mr. Clutterbuck said he was thankful for all the kind things that had been said about him, but he felt that they were more merited by his dear wife than by him. Without her help and encouragement he could have done little. He expressed his deep sense of gratitude to Lord Reay, who had so greatly encouraged them in their work.

Mr. W. Lane referred to the early history of the church and to the sanguine spirit which seemed to possess their superintendent, never mind how dark the out-look was. That spirit had carried them through to the present time. He had many Christian friends, but not one of them had bidden them God-speed. All that they could say was to disparage the work they had. In spite of it, however, they had gloriously succeeded, as was evidenced that day. One of the reasons of their success was their oneness. They were only a young church, but they were united. When in London he had called on Rev. John Walton, the Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for India, and he had urged that substantial assistance should be given to the work in Bombay. He had also seen the West End Mission of Rev. H. P. Hughes, and he had the greatest admiration for his work. He believed in social Christianity which Mr. Clutterbuck had spoken of, and which was well exemplified in the methods of the West London Mission. As a church they could say what their dying founder had said, and which now appropriately adorned their walls, "The best of all is, God is with us."

The Chairman expressed his sympathy with their work, and of his thankfulness that they had succeeded. He thought they had a beautiful church, which was one of, if not, the coolest in Bombay.

A collection was then taken, which included Rs. 100 from the chairman and Rs. 25 from Mr. B. Phillips. Together with promises, including one of Rs. 500 from Mr. Geyer, the opening services realised between Rs. 800 and Rs. 900. Owing to the lateness of the hour, Mr. Christie, Mr. Thompson, and others were unable to speak; but Mr. T. G. Charter, in a few appropriate words, put a vote of thanks to the chairman of the meeting, which was carried with acclamation. With a few words from Mr. W. Osborne, senior, the Doxology and the Benediction, the most successful meeting ever held in connection with the work of the church was brought to a close.

A MAN named David Johnson has brought an action against the Cunard Steamship Company for £5,000 damages. He complains that he was forcibly vaccinated while travelling from Liverpool to New York as a steerage passenger of the Bothnia, and that impure virus was injected into his arm, causing him to lose his good health, and rendering him liable to serious disease in the future.

THE BANK OF BENGAL DEFAMATION CASE.

THE MAGISTRATE'S DECISION REVERSED.

At the High Court on Tuesday last, in the case of Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy *vs.* Edward Murray Slater, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Candy delivered judgment in an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 2nd June last, sentenced the appellant, Mr. Slater, to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, for the offence of having defamed the complainant. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, appeared on behalf of the complainant, while Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, represented the appellant.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering judgment in the appeal, said:—The applicant was convicted by the Presidency Magistrate, under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default of payment to undergo simple imprisonment for two months. No appeal lies from that decision, as the fine was not in excess of Rs. 200. The application for setting it aside is made under section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The defamatory imputation charged against the applicant is contained in a letter which he wrote, as Agent of the Bank of Bengal, on the 12th April last, to Hajee Abdul Latif Baladina, the partner of the complainant, Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy, and is in the following terms:—"Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy has misappropriated the Rs. 5,000 which were to have been paid to the Bank for allowing the Tanjore to go to Jeddah, and is keeping out of the way." The letter goes on to say, "Please recover the money and pay it in according to your promise. I have put the matter, so far as Joosub is concerned, into the hands of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen." It is not disputed by the complainant that the steam-ship Tanjore, referred to in this letter, was mortgaged by him and Baladina, who are the joint owners, to the Bank of Bengal, before March last, for Rs. 50,000. The mortgage has not yet been paid off. The owners wished to send her to Jeddah with pilgrims; and the complainant obtained the applicant's permission to their doing so, on or about the 8th March, on condition of his paying Rs. 3,000 to the Bank and getting the vessel docked. The owners were unable to get her docked, and the applicant, in his examination, says that, on the 3rd April, he told them that he would require Rs. 5,000, instead of Rs. 3,000, to allow the vessel to go to Jeddah; and that, after at first demurring to this, the complainant had a conversation with Baladina, and agreed to pay the Rs. 5,000. The applicant says that he considered the original document cancelled, as the vessel had not been docked, and that it was on that account that he made the fresh agreement. He says, further, that the complainant came to his office on the 7th April and told him that the vessel was nearly ready to sail, and expressed his willingness to pay Rs. 3,000 at once in cash, and to give his cheque for Rs. 2,000. The applicant says that he refused the cheque, and told the complainant that he must pay the amount in cash; and that he also questioned him about a guarantee of the vessel which the complainant had promised on the 3rd April to try to procure and that the complainant replied that he was trying to arrange for it. The complainant denies that he ever promised to pay the applicant Rs. 5,000; and the magistrate finds that the applicant has been unsuccessful in his attempt to prove the alleged agreement as to the payment of Rs. 5,000. The magistrate gives no reason for this finding, and it appears to us to be obviously wrong. In his examination-in-chief the complainant denies that there was any talk about the payment of Rs. 5,000. In cross-examination, however, he admits that the applicant said that he would not allow the ship to go to Jeddah unless Rs. 5,000 were paid. He adds "I mentioned nothing in the examination-in-chief of my interview with Mr. Slater on the 3rd April, 1890. I did not remember this fact, and therefore did not mention it." It is impossible to accept this explanation as true. His deliberate denial in his examination-in-chief of the circumstance that the applicant demanded Rs. 5,000 from him on the 3rd April shows that his evidence ought not to be preferred to the full and detailed statement contained in the applicant's examination, which is a part of the record, and ought, if believed, to be accepted as true and acted on. But that examination does not stand alone. The complainant's partner, Baladina, and Mr. McKewan were present at the interview of the 3rd April. The former witness gave his evidence in a very shifty and unsatisfactory manner. He distinctly admits, however, that there was an interview, as alleged by the applicant, and that he himself agreed to pay Rs. 5,000 "from the earnings of the ship," and that the complainant was sitting by him at the time, though he immediately afterwards says that he does not know whether the the complainant was there at the time or whether he had left. He also says that he had a conversation with the complainant about the payment of the Rs. 5,000, but that he did not agree to the proposal to pay that sum. He concludes by saying that he himself is bound to pay Rs. 5,000; and that he has spoken to and pressed the complainant to pay. Evidence of this kind in no way lessens the weight of the clear and consistent statements made by the applicant. Mr. McKewan was attending to his own business during the interview (which took place in the Bank office), and does not profess to remember the details of the conversation which was carried on partly in English and partly in Hindustani; but he remembers that Mr. Slater refused to listen to any proposal for the payment of a smaller sum than Rs. 5,000, and that Mr. Slater told him after the interview that "they" (that is, Baladina and the complainant) had agreed to pay Rs. 5,000, "if the ship were allowed to go to Jeddah." The complainant admits that he went to the applicant's office on the 7th April; but denies that he offered to pay Rs. 3,000 and give a cheque for Rs. 2,000. He does not say what took place then. There seems to be no ground for believing his denial rather than the applicant's account of the interview of that date. It is a part of the case for the defence, that the complainant promised the applicant on board the steamer on the 9th April—the day on which she sailed—to pay Rs. 5,000 in the evening. The complainant does not deny that he made this promise, but professes not to remember it. On a consideration of all the evidence relating to this alleged agreement to pay Rs. 5,000, instead of paying Rs. 3,000, and docking the vessel, we have no hesitation in accepting the statements of the applicant as strictly true. It is necessary thus to discuss this part of the case in detail, as the magistrate's decision as to the good faith of the applicant in writing the letter of the 12th April, depends, apparently, to some extent, on his finding as to this agreement. The decision as to the good faith of the applicant is a decision on a question of fact. Ordinarily, such a decision would not be disturbed by this court in the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction. But the present case must be treated as one of those exceptional cases in which our interference is necessary, in the interests of justice, for, not only has the magistrate approached the consideration of the question whether the applicant made the imputation that the complainant had misappropriated the sum of Rs. 5,000 in good faith, on the assumption, which we find to be clearly wrong, that no agreement as to the payment of that sum was established by the evidence, but he has also dealt with this very important issue on a wrong principle, and without reference to the particular circumstances relied on by the applicant as showing that his letter was written in good faith for the protection of his interest. These circumstances may now be referred to. They are established partly by the examination of the applicant and partly by the evidence of the shroff of the Bank. On learning, on the 9th April, that the Tanjore was to sail on that day, the applicant went to the Prince's Dock and met the complainant there, and asked him for the Rs. 5,000, and the complainant said that he would pay him the money that evening, as it was at his office. He also gave the names of two men—Jumal Mahomed and Suleiman Essau—who were willing to stand guarantee, and their names were noted by the applicant on the back of a letter. The complainant did not pay the money on the 9th April, and on the 10th the applicant wrote to him and demanded payment of Rs. 5,000. He adds, "On 10th, 11th, and 12th I sent a messenger for complainant five or six times and went to his office myself; but I neither saw nor heard of him. I was then afraid I was going to lose my money." The applicant wished at the hearing to put in an affidavit to the effect that this answer was not taken down correctly by the magistrate; and that what he really said was that he did not hear "from" the complainant. It was quite clear that he heard of him from the shroff, for on the morning of the 11th April the shroff found the complainant at his office and told the applicant that he had seen him. The complainant then told the shroff that he had received the applicant's letter and would call as requested. But he did not call on that day, nor before the letter of the 12th April was written. We do not think it necessary to call for an affidavit from the applicant as to the alleged error in the record, and for a report from the magistrate on any such affidavit, as we can dispose of the case on the evidence as it stands. After the applicant had written his letter of the 12th April to Baladina, the complainant tendered the sum of Rs. 3,000 to the applicant's solicitors, whereupon the applicant wrote the following letter to Baladina on the 13th April, "Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy has (through his solicitors) tendered Rs. 3,000 on account of the Tanjore, so I withdraw the statement I made about him in my letter of yesterday. But you are aware that both you and he promised to pay us Rs. 5,000 to let her go to Jeddah, and I advised my head office accordingly. I call upon you to keep your promise, and trust you will not behave as Joosub has done in this matter." Now, with reference to this letter, the magistrate says: "Although Mr. Slater afterwards withdrew the imputations which he made against the complainant, his attempt of justification now of the expressions used by him is inconsistent with his previous action of withdrawal. The allegations that complainant had misappropriated the money which was to have been paid to the Bank of Bengal, and that he was keeping out of the way have not been substantiated." And in this view of the case, having already found that the agreement as to the payment of Rs. 5,000 was not proved, the magistrate records his decision that the imputations had been made by Mr. Slater "without due care and caution being exercised by him, and are injurious to the complainant's reputation." Now, no doubt, after withdrawing the imputation, the applicant would find it very difficult to justify it in the sense of showing that it was true in fact; but in order to substantiate his defence under the ninth exception to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, it is sufficient for him to show that he made the imputation in good faith for the protection of his interest. Having regard to the definition in section 52 of the Code, the question for consideration is whether the applicant acted with due care and attention for the protection of his interest; and in dealing with this question the court can safely be guided, and ought to be guided, by the principles laid down by the courts in England. This is not a case of mere delay on the complainant's part in paying a debt. The applicant would never have allowed the Tanjore to sail on the 9th April if the complainant had not promised to pay him Rs. 5,000 on the evening of that day, and if he had not believed that promise. The complainant said he had that money then in his hands. The money was to be paid from the fares of passengers and from freight received by the complainant. As soon as the money came into his hands, he was not the owner of it, but a trustee, and his retention of the money after the 9th April was in breach of his trust. He did not pay the money on the 10th, and the Bank had then lost its immediate hold of the security for the advance of Rs. 50,000 made to the complainant and Baladina—for the ship sailed on the 9th. He never came to the applicant's office on the 11th, though he admitted to the shroff that he had received the applicant's letter of the 10th April. After sending six or seven times for him between the evening of the 9th and the morning of the 12th April, and not obtaining a payment which ought, under no circumstances, to have been delayed beyond the evening of the 9th, the applicant had surely ground for the strongest suspicions against the complainant. We have no doubt that he honestly believed, on the 12th April, that the complainant was keeping out of his way, and was appropriating the money to purposes other than he was bound to appropriate it to; and this was in effect the imputation he made in his letter of the 12th April. It cannot be said that he acted without due care and attention; and the real question in the case—a question not discussed at all by the magistrate—is whether he really said in that letter more than was necessary for the protection of his interest; and in dealing with that question, it is necessary to remember that the letter was addressed, not to a newspaper for publication to the whole world, nor to a person in no way connected with the transaction between the complainant and the applicant, but to the partner of the complainant in the very transaction to which the letter related. In Hancock vs. Case (2 F and F 714), Cockburn, C. J., observed that "the question of privilege will depend on the whole character of the case as it appears upon the whole evidence." In the present case the magistrate has dealt with it on considerations arising out of a part of the case only. By taking a wrong view of the effect of the applicant's withdrawal on the 13th April of the imputation contained in his letter of the 12th, he has practically excluded from his consideration the material circumstances which preceded the despatch of the letter of the 12th April, from which he ought, we think, to have drawn the inference that the applicant wrote that letter in good faith. In Toogood vs. Spyring (1 C. M. L. R. 193), Mr. Baron Parke laid down the following rule:—"In general an action lies for the malicious publication of statements which are false in fact and injurious to the character of another (within the well-known limits as to verbal slander), and the law considers such publication as malicious, unless it is fairly made by a person in the discharge of some public or private duty, whether legal or moral, or in the conduct of his own affairs in matters where his interest is concerned." In the present case, the letter was written in the conduct of the applicant's own affairs, in a matter in which not only he was interested, but in which the person to whom the letter was sent was also interested. And the question would then remain, whether the publication was fairly made. In such case, we can see no unfairness in the applicant stating exactly what he believed to be the case. He believed that the complainant was purposely keeping out of his way, in order to avoid payment of the money, the punctual payment of which was the condition on which the Tanjore had been allowed to leave Bombay. By saying that he was keeping out of the way, he did not, we think, mean to imply that the complainant had absconded. He simply meant that he had not come to his office to pay the money; that he was avoiding him; and that the money had not been appropriated to the only purpose to which it could be lawfully appropriated. If that money was not paid by the complainant, then Baladina would be liable, as his partner, to pay it. It was clearly necessary that Baladina should know all the circumstances as they presented themselves to the applicant's mind, in order that he might either put pressure on the complainant, or himself at once discharge the liability resting on the partners in respect of the money they held in trust. In such a case, any milder language than was actually used might have failed to convey the writer's meaning, and perhaps the best indication of the necessity for the language actually used is found in the fact that, immediately after the letter was sent, a tender of Rs. 3,000 was made by the complainant. In Hamon vs. Falle (4 Ap. Ca. 247) their Lordships of the Privy Council said:—"The effect of the defences thus pleaded is clearly that the defendants acted in good faith and without any malice towards the plaintiff, without any desire to injure him, and in the honest belief that the information they had received was sufficient to justify the course which they took. Their Lordships are of opinion that such a defence, if proved, is a sufficient answer to the *primâ facie* cause of action disclosed by the declaration." These remarks have an application to the present case, in which there is no ground for the suggestion that the applicant was actuated by malice to make an unjust and mischievous imputation against the complainant, or by a desire to injure him in any way. The information is given by his shroff on which he acted was believed by him, and was clearly entitled to credit and furnished a sufficient motive and reason to justify the communication made to Baladina. In Robertson *vs.* M'Dougall (4 Bing. 679) it was said:—"If an individual, unauthorized, publishes reflections on a man's character, and injury results from the publication, the law does not enquire into his motives. But if, in the performance of a duty, he makes charges honestly, even though he expresses himself with warmth, he is excused; for the law has respect to human infirmity; he must, however, confine himself to what the occasion requires, for if he goes beyond it, imputing base motives, he is not excused, unless he justifies himself by showing the truth of his assertions." And again at page 679 of the report "What occasion had the defendant to introduce the latter branch of the sentence? It could only be malicious; that is, in the legal sense of the term—in other words mischievous and unjust; and, if so, the jury were not authorized to find the verdict they have found." In the present case, the circumstances clearly do not justify a finding that the imputation was malicious in the legal sense. In Tuson vs. Evans (12 A and E., 736) it was said:—"Some remark from the defendant on the refusal to pay the rent was perfectly justifiable, because his entire silence might have been construed into an acquiescence in that refusal, and so might have prejudiced his case upon any future claim; and the defendant would, therefore, have been privileged in denying the truth of the plaintiff's statement. But, upon consideration, we are of opinion that the learned Judge was quite right in considering the language actually used as not justified by the occasion. Any one in the transaction of business with another has a right to use language, *bona fide*, which is relevant to that business, and which a due regard to his own interest makes necessary, even if it should directly, or by its consequences, be injurious or painful to another; and this is the principle on which privileged communication rests; but defamatory comments on the motives or conduct of a party with whom he is dealing do not fall within that rule. It was enough for the defendant's interest, in the present case, to deny the truth of the plaintiff's assertion; to characterise that assertion as an attempt to defraud, and as mean and dishonest, was wholly unnecessary. This case, therefore, was properly left to the jury, and there will be no rule." In the present case, as we have already said, it would scarcely have been possible for the applicant to say less than he did if he wished to convey in precise terms his real impressions regarding the complainant's conduct to a person who was entitled to full information on the subject. In Denman *vs.* Bigg (1 comp., 269) it was held that a creditor of the plaintiff might comment on the plaintiff's mode of conducting his business to the man who was surety to the creditor for the plaintiff's trade debts. Lord Ellenborough said:—"I am inclined to think that this was a privileged communication. Had the defendant gone to any other man and uttered these words of the plaintiff, they certainly would have been actionable. But Leigh, to whom they were addressed, was guarantee for the plaintiff; and the defendant had promised to acquaint him when any arrears were due. He, therefore, had a right to state to Leigh what he really thought of the plaintiff's conduct in their mutual dealings; and even if the representations which he made were intemperate and unfounded, still if he really believed them at the time to be true, he cannot be said to have acted maliciously, and with an intent to defame the plaintiff. To be sure, he could not lawfully, under colour and pretence of a confidential communication, destroy the plaintiff's character and injure his credit; but it must have the most dangerous effects, if the communications of business are to be beset with actions of slander. In this case the defendant seems to have been betrayed by passion into some unwarrantable expressions. I will, therefore, not non-suit the plaintiff; and it will be for the jury to say, whether these expressions were used with a malicious intention of degrading the plaintiff, or, with good faith, to communicate facts to the surety, which he was interested to know." These remarks have a distinct application to the present case. We think that the communication made by the applicant to Baladina was privileged, under exception 9 to Sec. 499 of the Indian Penal Code. And that in all the circumstances of the case the applicant cannot be justly convicted of having exceeded his privilege. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct that the fine be refunded.

Mr. Justice Candy, in concurring, said:—I entirely concur with the judgment just delivered, which is a considered judgment after we had examined the various authorities to which allusion has been made. But as the case is of some importance, I will state briefly the reasons which independently of those authorities have convinced me that it is necessary in the interests of justice for this Court to reverse the finding and conviction recorded by the magistrate. There are two important questions for consideration in this case: first, whether the magistrate having found as a fact that the accused had acted without due care and caution, this Court can in revision interfere with that finding: second, whether the words used by the accused were an honest expression of opinion warranted by the circumstances of the case, or whatever the accused was betrayed into some unwarrantable expression to which the law will impute malice. On the first point I have no doubt that this Court is bound to interfere, even though no appeal lies if it is clear on the face of the proceedings that the magistrate approached the case from an entirely wrong point of view. In the matter of the petition of *Shibo Prasad Pandole* (I. L. R. IV., Calc., 124), the magistrate had convicted the accused of defamation, and the Sessions Judge had confirmed that conviction; but the High Court sitting in revision set aside the conviction and sentence on the ground that the true question which arose for determination had not been considered in the case, the magistrate and Sessions Judge having failed to see that in dealing with the question of good faith the proper point to be decided is not whether the allegations put forward by the accused in support of the defamation are in substance true, but whether he was informed and had good reason after due care and attention to believe that such allegations were true. That is exactly what has happened in the present case. So, too, in *Queen Empress vs. Parshotam Kala* (I. L. R. IX., Bo., 269), this Court interfered in revision in a case, in which no appeal lay, the magistrate having found contrary to the evidence, and having omitted to notice that the imputation complained of was made in good faith, without any malice, and was protected by exception 9 to section 499 of the Penal Code. Now in the present case the magistrate's judgment is succinct, and there can be no doubt as to the reasons of his finding. He held that the imputation had been made by the accused without due care and caution, because the accused had unsuccessfully attempted to prove that a verbal agreement had been entered into with the complainant for the payment of Rs, 5,000 after Exhibit A had been executed (for the payment of Rs, 5,000 as well as all expenses of the steamer being docked, repaired, &c.,) and because his attempt of justification was inconsistent with his previous action of withdrawal. It is evident on a perusal of the record that the magistrate was wrong in both his reasons. It is abundantly clear from the admissions of the complainant and of his partner Balladina that, when it was found that the steamer could not be docked, the accused insisted on the payment of Rs. 5,000 before the steamer could be allowed to leave Bombay for Jeddah, and the complainant and the accused accepted those terms. But even if it be assumed that the accused is unable to legally prove that the terms of the original agreement as to payment of the Rs. 3,300 &c., were subsequently varied by the alleged oral agreement as to payment of the Rs. 5,000, the defamation is not thereby established. The complainant does not say "if the accused had stated that I had misappropriated Rs. 3,000, it would not have been defamation, but as he stated that I had misappropriated Rs. 5,000, it is defamation, because I promised to pay Rs. 3,000 and not Rs. 5,000." But the foundation of the present charge of defamation is that the accused stated that the complainant had misappropriated the money which he was bond to pay. Therefore, apart from the question as to the exact figures of that sum, the sole point for consideration was and is whether the accused had good reason after due care and attention to make that statement. Again, the magistrate omitted to notice that though the accused may have failed to prove that his allegations were true in substance, yet he may have had good reason at the time for making them. The question is not whether the accused successfully or unsuccessfully attempted to prove the subsequent oral agreement, or whether as a fact the complainant had misappropriated the money or was keeping out of the way, but whether in the admitted circumstances of the case, the accused had good reason for making the allegations complained of. If, to use the magistrate's expression, some "misunderstanding" arose as to the exact sum to be paid before the steamers should leave Bombay, then no malice can be imputed to the accused because he demanded Rs. 5,000. So, too, no malice can be imputed to him because when he found that an offer was made to pay Rs. 8,000, he on the 13th April withdrew the statement made about the complainant in his letter of 12th April. There was no inconsistency here. What the accused in effect said to Balladina was: "You and your partner agreed to pay me Rs. 5,000, as a condition precedent to the steamer being allowed to leave Bombay: this money was to be paid from the passage money and freight, which have been collected by the complainant; but the steamer has sailed, and the complainant has not sent me any money, nor will he answer my letters or come and call on me as requested. Therefore, as you are both responsible for the payment I inform you of these facts. Please recover the money and pay it in according to your promise." Then, on the next day, when the accused received from the complainants solicitors an offer to pay some money, he at once wrote to Balladina and in effect said: "The complainant has at length replied to my communication and says he is willing to pay in Rs. 3,000 so I withdraw the above statement; but I still maintain that the sum to be paid in Rs. 5,000, and I hold you responsible for that sum." Instead of there being anything inconsistent or malicious in the above conduct, it shows utter absence of malice and was clearly justified by the facts, while, on the other hand the action of the complainant in laying the criminal information on the 14th April, stating that no apology had been tendered to him, when in fact none had been demanded and suppressing all mention of the fact that the accused had asserted a right to receive Rs. 5,000 before the steamer sailed shows that the bad faith was in the complainant and not in the accused. The magistrate has altogether failed to notice that, whatever was the exact sum to be paid, there was a distinct breach of trust on the part of the complainant, and Balladina. They promised not to let the steamer leave Bombay till a certain sum was paid. The steamer sailed without one pie being paid. Balladina admits that he pressed the complainant to pay Rs. 5,000, and that the complainant collected the passage money and freight and spent the same without one pie being paid to the accused. Under these circumstances there can be no doubt as to the answer to the second question, noted at the commencement of this judgment. The accused was naturally irritated at the way in which he was being treated by the complainant; but, if he went beyond the bounds of fair criticism, and used expressions which were not warranted by the facts, he must suffer the consequence. In a matter of this kind the accused is entitled to insist on a fair ordinary sense being attached to his expressions. *Misappropriation* is *wrong appropriation*. As long as no money was paid or offered by the complainant, who had collected the passage money and freight, though the steamer had left Bombay, so long was the accused justified in asserting that the money which was to be paid as a condition precedent to the steamer leaving Bombay, had been wrongly appropriated. As long as the complainant paid no heed to the letters and messages from the accused, so long was the accused justified in asserting that the complainant was keeping out of the way. He did not mean that the complainant was absconding or evading service of legal process. He evidently meant what was a fact, that the complainant was keeping out of his way. For these reasons I am of opinion that the accused has been wrongly convicted.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL ARTS EXHIBITION.

WITH reference to the Exhibition of Industrial Arts held at the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai School of Art during the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales to Bombay, the following correspondence and resolution are published:—

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Abbey chairmaker would have cause to remember Mr. Stanley's wedding. There were nearly as many broken chairs as wedding presents. They kept going crash all through the service. Ladies who were quite near to the sacrarium steps would stand up —to get a better view. The people behind them had to stand up, and only their backs were in view of people still farther off without chairs to stand on. But the vulgar peep-show neck-craning, the scurrying about after chairs, the pushing and struggling after better places, the irritation and bad temper of the aggrieved ousted or the unsuccessful ousters, made a harsh discord with the solemnity of the historic building. Poets' Corner—to stand in, which touches the sensibilities of most people—never seemed less impressive. Mr. Stanley's wedding can hardly be described as a solemn and impressive ceremony. It may have been so to him. But, says the *Star*, so far as most of the spectators were concerned, it was about as solemn as a big function at the Pelican.

A well-known war correspondent was there, writing an account of the ceremony for one of the great dailies. A pertinacious lady of fashion hauled up a chair, planted it in front of the journalist, and climbed up in a dead line between him and the altar. He had already borne with growls the standing up of people who should have kept their seats. This was too much. "You must not stand up there, madam," he said, "I can't do my work. You must come down." The lady of fashion looked at him in the most injured way as she climbed down. She was quiet for a moment or two, and then began stealthily to climb up again, as though not expecting to be noticed. When she had got up, and consequently the eclipse of the ceremony was quite complete again, the war correspondent, in his sternest military style, bade her come down once more. "Oh," she cried, in a timid imploring little voice, "do let me stand up! Only this once," as though this were only one of a series of Stanley weddings. "If you stand up, ma'am, I can't see to do my work," said he. She hesitated a moment, but to see over the heads in front of her was the immediate object of existence, and she climbed up again. A moment afterwards retribution came. The lady was heavy; the rush-bottomed chair collapsed with a crash, and the war correspondent grimly picked the lady out of the ruins. She apologised, thanked him profusely, and then trotted off and got another chair.

Sir Richard Temple did not see much of the ceremony in the Abbey. He only just managed to get in at all, and then found a place at the back of Poets' Corner. Somehow or other, an unfortunate little mistake occurred. The pink tickets giving admission from Dean's yard to the South transept were timed half-past one, but many of the spectators were admitted as early as half-past twelve. The consequence was that many who came as they thought early, arrived to find the place crowded; whilst a good number of well-known people arriving between half-past one and two found the door closed. Sir Richard Temple was one of these. However, he was fortunate enough to find some one to let him in by a little private door.

Miss Dorothy Tennant, when a little girl, took lessons in drawing from Mr. Felix Moscheles. She was an enthusiastic pupil, and the cleverest in the class. On one occasion she was told to desist from drawing on the Sunday. She was about to comply, but the edict severely tried Miss Dorothy's obedience, so she suggested a compromise; might she not go on? She would only draw sacred subjects. Mr. Moscheles is still in his beloved Venice, pleasantly enduring the heat and finding plenty of employment for his brush in the lagoons and the landscapes. In a letter to a friend he concludes by admitting that there are "some vicious bricklayers and landlords about," but he takes comfort in the thought that it will take years and years before they can Cadoganise Venice.

The *Gentlewoman*, which is "written mainly by gentlewomen for gentlewomen," has appeared, and an excellent periodical it promises to be. The only writers on the new journal who sign their names are John Strange Winter," who begins a story called "Other People's Children," and Mr. George Augustus Sala who begins "Famous People I have Met" with the hero of the hour—Stanley. Among other things that Mr. Sala tells us about Stanley is that he has been yearning to get rid of the Dark Continent dinners, speaking, and touring for a time, and feels "that I should just like to go to bed for a whole fortnight" and not be "roused and hustled up and called upon to say anything whatever about Africa or Emin Pasha, or the dwarfs we met, or the Mountains of the Moon, or the dangers we had passed.

The straggling little village of Hayes has a very aristocratic parish clerk in Lord Sackville Cecil. He is generally known as Lord Sackville. He is not only clerk in name, says the *Kentish Sun*, but he does a good deal of the duties. Lord Sackville walks from the Oast House, his residence in Hayes, every Sunday morning. He doesn't believe in working his horses on the Sabbath. He is well-knit, is serious-looking, dresses very quietly, and when in the country always wears a soft felt hat. He doesn't dress much after the popular idea of a lord. He wears a long beard, and dresses in tweed, and looks more like a farmer with a serious turn of mind than anything else.

A few days ago one Langlois was convicted at Alderney of trespassing on somebody's private property with ferrets. He pleaded guilty, and was fined 10s., which he paid with the remark that it was a pleasure to him to do so, "as he had had the honor of the company of his Royal Highnes Prince Henry of Battenberg on the occasion when the breach of the law was committed." "Whether this statement may be evidence against Prince Henry of Battenberg, is a legal question which I" (says *Truth*) "cannot answer, but I presume that after such an admission, the Prince in question will be prosecuted without loss of time.

Sir Charles Russel and Mr. Lockwood, we learn from no less respectable an authority than the *Speaker*, have been elected honorary members of the Two Pins Club. The object of this society is not, as its title might indicate, to proclaim contempt for things in general. The club was christened by abbreviating the names of Turpin and Gilpin, because those worthies were famous horsemen, and it is the custom of the members of the Two Pins Club to ride together to some hostelry, where they cheerfully dine.

Mr. Lockwood is one of the members of the Bar who may on fine mornings always be seen cantering down the Victoria-embankment towards the lawyers' quarter between ten and a quarter past ten. He rides a very sturdy nag, as a man needs who probably does not scale much under sixteen stone. Sir Charles Russel, so far as we are aware, is not so often seen on horseback in this quarter, but other leaders of the legal profession make their appearance here daily.

Sir Archibald Smith is one of the most regular and the best horsed of them. His riding-weight, at a rough guess, must be half a stone above Mr. Lockwood's, and the pair when riding side by side, as they not unfrequently do, are calculated to astonish any two of the heaviest troopers in our heaviest cavalry. Justice Grantham, who, when out of his robes and horsehair, wears a decidedly sporting or horsey appearance, is also a regular rider. He is generally accompanied down to his chambers in the morning by one or two of his daughters, Messrs. Robert Reid and Finlay, Q.C.s and M.P.s, not unfrequently canter down to business on horseback, the riding of both being marked by a conspicuous sense of duty and a praiseworthy determination to get all exercise that the back of a horse can reasonably be expected to afford. Mr. Aspinall—well known of Admiralty court suitors—generally rides down in company with Mrs. Aspinall. Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., is another frequent rider, and the Junior Bar is usually represented in the cavalcade by Mr. "Freddy" Hollams.

IT is the custom of all the Princes of Italy to write accounts of their travels, which are deposited in the private archives of the Court. In accordance with this practice, the Prince of Naples is now writing the narrative of his journey in the Balkan Provinces and in Russia and Germany. This record, countersigned by his aide-de-camp, General Morra, will be deposited in the archives, together with the accounts of expenses, of honours received, addresses presented to him, and so forth. It is said that the King wishes his son's report to be published as soon as completed.

Holloway's Pills.—In the complaints peculiar to females these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the fair sex has become so constant for the removal of their ailments that rare is the household that is without them. Amongst all classes, from the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favour is accorded to these renovating Pills; their invigorating and purifying properties render them safe and invaluable in all cases; they may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganization or irregularity of the system, speedily removing the cause and restoring the sufferer to robust health. As a family medicine they are unapproachable for subduing the maladies of young and old.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Arabia left the Government Dock yesterday.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mason, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Mecca, 936 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain J Avern, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from London via Karachi with a general cargo and 28 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, Captain C G Kayser, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mary Boyts	2434	Mathias	A	Boyts Craig & Co.
„ Mobile	916	Hughes	C	B and P S N Co.
„ Cy of Dublin	2136	Campbell	D	Sir C Forbes & Co.
„ Taif	787	Robinson	F	Hajee Cassum.
„ Ehrenfels	1521	Kayser	L	Glade & Co.
„ Manitoba	1389	Bickland	M	
„ Laberdonna	1271	Schmitz	O	M Martimes and Co
„ Asparta	1836	Veale	P	C. Eduji.
„ Europa	1433	Jones	Q	K Nixon & Co.
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffin	30 tons crane	H Cassum.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Wyatt	1	P and O Co.
„ Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham.
„ Bermida	1499	Gavaggo	4	N G Italiano
„ Venetia	160	Gadd	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Yorkshire	2 07	Henry	10	K. Nixon & Co.
„ W. Had	26 0	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
„ Purulia	93	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co.
„ Swordsman	719	Oelriefsen	16	Ebjee Sewjee.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Henzada (s)	Avern	London, June 27.
	Ehrenfels (s)	Kayser	Hamburg, June 24.
7	Indra (s)	Firth	Cardiff, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Tanjore (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, &c.
	Mecca (s)	Shepherd	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Henzada, for London, via Karachi.
„ Ehrenfels, for Dunkirk.
„ Roma, for Karachi.

The steamer Nadir, Captain Mason, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVAL.
3 Loch Lomond s .....Stephen.....Cardiff, June 22.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
4 Duke of Devonshire s ..... Calcutta.
5 Sciadia s ..... Negapatam.
Aug. DEPARTURES.
4 Chupra s ..... Bombay.
Pemba s ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin s—32 hogsheads beer, E Spinner and Co; 2 hogsheads whisky, S H Battlewalla; 25 cases ginger-wine, 5 cases brandy, 25 cases whisky, and 30 cases rum, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Europa s—40 hogsheads ale, F Fischer and Co; 15 hogsheads ale, Cowasjee Brothers; 10 hogsheads ale, William Bell and Co; 100 kegs white lead, R Jewraj; 10 cases biscuits, Ewart Latham and Co; 20 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood; 30 drums soft soap, E A Currim.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—5 hogsheads portwine, D Cowasjee.

Bellagio s—8 hogsheads port wine, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—1 case gardenseeds, B Bazunjee and Co; 23 cases butter, Kerr, Tarruck and Co; 100 cases candles, P Pestonjee; 100 kegs paint, Esoofally Jehangirjee and Co; 17 packages oilmenstores, &c., B M Punthuckey; 50 cases ainlinedye, C Ramjee; 375 kegs paint, C Mooljee and Co: 5 cases medicine, V Nuthoo and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—10 bales potpaper, M S Joshi.

Poseidon s—12 cases writing paper, E M Abdoolally and Co; 6 bales writing paper, H Jewabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

City of Edinborough s—1 hogshead whiskey, Phillips and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—4 cases watches, G E S Charpie and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D. Cowasjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Henzada s—3 hogsheads brandy, D Dadabhoy; 2 hogshead brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee; 250 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 100 bales wool, M Khoopchund; 35 bales wool, L Chuttoo; 80 bales wool, Benn Ashley and Co; 975 cwts mustardseed, D Merwanjee and Co; 125 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 2 bales woolen carpets, E Latham and Co; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—11 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 1,200 cwts myrabollams, A Vinayek and Co; 9 cases nutmegs, B Sajeen.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Yorkshire s—2,998 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts castorseed and 1,506 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,980 cwts mowraseed, J Fachiri; 1,300 cwts groundnuts, 800 cwts kopra, and 60 cwts nigerseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Assam s—3 cases silver coins (Rs. 13,700), The Comptoir National de Escompte de Paris.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—333 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 288½ cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ehrenfels s—10,000 cwts wheat, F Hurst; 2,001 cwts linseed, F Hurst.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—440 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 783 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Europa s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bermida s—5 cases peacock feathers, R Fazal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 5.

Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 7.

Fixott, Major, Bo, RA, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 7.

Marks, Surgeon, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 8.

Macbay, Major, Bo, 26th Iufty, on leave, to Poona.

Fixott, Major, Bo, RA, on privilege leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.
Bombay, 8th August, 1890.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

There will be drill with swords for Recruits at the Town Hall at 5-30 this evening.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commanding Bo. Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 8th August, 1890.

1. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 7th instant:—Gunner Joseph Graham.
2. There will be instructions in Gunnery at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE Captain, Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

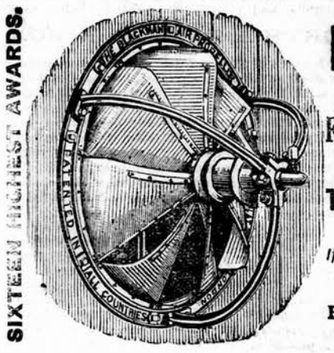
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
London Globe.
THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

'We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*
SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.
THE WAVERLEY PEN.

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*
THE FLYING "J" PEN.
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.
2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.



THE BLACKMAN
Air Propeller
For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,
Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.
THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH" FOR HAND POWER.
If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.
BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO., LTD., 63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BROWN'S
"SATIN POLISH."

FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

FREEMAN'S

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

HIGHEST HONOURS; PARIS, MELBOURNE, BARCELONA.
PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!
To Officers Commanding Europea & Native Regiments.
USE PICKERING'S BLANCO
FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlet Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.
SOLD AT.—*Calcutta*—AHMUTY & Co.; LEDGER, SMITH & Co.; H. CLARK; J. F. MADAN. *Bombay*—BALLANTYNE AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PAXTON & Co. *Mussoorie*—FITCH & Co.; H. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENSER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—T. H. PARVOIN. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Mozufferpore*—J. D. JACKSON.
Wholesale Manufacturers, JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
"BLANCO" Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESY & Co. Export Merchants, Mansell St., London.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

"MOLLISCORIUM."
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.
Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
I. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL, SHEFFIELD.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED FILTERS

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d. Packets And 6d 1s 2s 6d Tins EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets, 1d & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE SCARES, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781
MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY ESPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

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NOTICES.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in **48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... in black letters, without which none are genuine. MIDY

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

KANANGA
OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Co
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia,	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliouness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the **Aged, Delicate Females,** Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.
FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.

Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

	Rs.
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial ...	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled ...	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls...	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ¾ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes... ...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch ...	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12. Rs. 1,600.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050
Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅝ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅜ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

TRADE MARK

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

"YOU are old, father William," the young man cried,
"Yet your locks they are glossy and brown,
I hear the folks saying on every side
You 've the best head of bair in the town."

"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,
"I remembered my locks might grow spare,
So Kemp's Equatorial Hair Douche applied,
The result is this fine head of hair."

Now young men and maidens, I pray you, give ear,
To the moral the verses convey,
By using Kemp's Hair Douche you never need fear,
Scanty locks as the years roll away.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Cadbury's Cocoa (REGISTERED)

GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa pays claims at once that it is not pure.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, 1884.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.
The Highest premium over all Competitors was awarded to

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR OIL STOVES AWARDED MANCHESTER 1875 EXHIBITION OF APPLIANCES FOR DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ONLY AWARD FOR OIL STOVES INTERNATIONAL FOOD & COOKERY APPLIANCES EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1880.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST ECONOMICAL AND RELIABLE STOVES IN THE WORLD.
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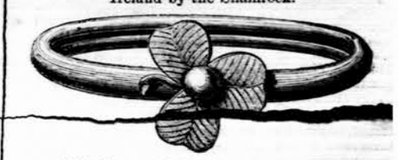

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